"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are cloudy, winds shifting to southerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 97½c.

Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 33⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Reichstag, in Berlin, began the debate upon the first reading of the Government's Naval bill. An anti-Hebrew riot was started in Bucharest by Roumanian students, and 100 arrests were made. Railroad trains have been snowbound in the vicinity of Bilbao, Spain. The Hungarian Premier has introduced a bill into the Diet providing for an extension of the compact with Austria until Dec. 1, 1898. A banquet was tendered to Lieut. Peary in London, after which he lectured on his arctic explorations to the Geographical Society. King Humbert has intrusted the Marquis di Rudini with the task of reconstructing the Italian Ministry.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The reprimand of Capt. Lovering by the Secretary of War for his treatment of Private Hammond was made public yesterday.

Both houses of Congress met at noon yesterday and listened to the reading of the President's message. Large crowds were present to witness the opening of the session.

Two German cruisers arrived at Port au Prince and presented an ultimatum to the authorities on shore, giving the latter eight hours in which to grant the demand for an indemnity to Herr Lueders.

Congressman James J. Belden, of Syracuse, fell down a flight of stairs in the Capitol at Washington yesterday and sustained severe injuries, from which, however, no serious results are feared.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, rallied sufficiently soon after noon yesterday to recognize those about her bedside and take some peptonoids. The President left Washington for Canton at 7:30 o'clock last night.

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Page 3.

Providence is afflicted with many burglaries, in consequence of criminals having been driven from Boston by rigorous police measures.

A paper by Dr. Henry G. Piffard on "Mushrooms: Their Economic and Pathogenic Relations," was read before the Mycological Club last night.

Two cases of diphtheria were discovered in Bellevue Hospital yesterday and removed to the Willard Parker Institution. Another suspicious case is under observation.

The correspondence between James Yereance and Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee in regard to plans for a new enrollment and a new party organization in this city was given out yesterday.

The Captain of the Inverurie reported that he spoke the J. B. Walker in the South Atlantic, receiving news of the wreck of a British bark on Inaccessible Island. It is thought she may be the Craigend from Philadelphia May 3.

The case of Sarah Ann Angell against the estate of Jay Gould was declared against her yesterday after Mrs. Margaret E. Coady had testified against Mrs. Angell, whom she formerly represented. Helen and Frank Gould were in court.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment responded generously yesterday to the demands made upon it on behalf of the libraries. It also granted an appropriation of $150,000 for a viaduct over the Harlem Railroad tracks at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

A safe in the delicatessen store of Albert Peiser, at 1,398 Third Avenue, was blown open with dynamite by burglars early yesterday morning. The robbers secured only $15, having vainly tried to force open an inner compartment that contained cash and securities to the amount of $5,496.

Page 4.

The will of George A. Brandreth, the pill manufacturer, was filed at White Plains. He was thought to be a millionaire, but left an estate valued at only $100,000.

The London Chronicle correspondent at Havana says Sagasta's effort to give autonomy to Cuba is too late, and that it is clearly the duty of the United States to intervene.

The City Council of Chicago passed a resolution in spite of Republican opposition, redistricting the city and a committee of seven Democrats was appointed to arrange the reapportionment.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday approved the plans for a new building for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The bids for construction will be opened on Dec. 20.

The employes and officials of the Central-Hudson Railroad who testified before the State Railroad Commissioners at Albany advanced the theory that the wreck at Garrison's on Oct. 24 was caused by obstructions placed on the track.

Frederick Cowan of 167 East Ninety-ninth Street was held in $1,000 bail on the charge of assault yesterday in Harlem Court. He got into a fight with a conductor on a Lexington Avenue cable car over a slightly battered coin offered in change, and in the trouble that ensued used a knife.

When the guests had assembled and all was ready for the wedding of Jacob Frank and Sarah Goldstein, at Pacific Hall, on Sunday, a telegram was received from the bridegroom announcing that he would not marry the girl. He had demanded $200 cash from her father, and refused a check for that amount. Bernard Glick, once engaged to Miss Goldstein, but jilted by her for Frank, was coaxed and bribed into taking the latter's place as bridegroom, and the ceremony proceeded.

Page 5.

The Society of Musical Arts gave its first entertainment at the Astoria last evening. A brilliant and representative audience was present.

Workmen engaged in opening a sewer at New Dorp discovered the body of a man sitting upright astride a sewer pipe, seven feet below the surface. It is thought he may have been buried alive.

The revolt against T. C. Platt's rule in the regular Republican organization in this city grows. Several meetings were held last night, resolutions were adopted, and plans for future conferences were made.

Both Gould and Turnbull, who are charged with attempting to levy blackmail upon Eugenio Goncalves de Faria Teixeira, made statements yesterday, each one declaring that the other was chiefly guilty and that he himself had been innocent in intent. Gould was released on $1,000 cash bail. Turnbull said that Teixeira had promised to become his bondsman and that Teixeira's counsel would act for him.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrated its sixty-second anniversary last night with a banquet at Delmonico's. Nearly 400 members and guests participated. Bishop Potter made a humorous address in reply to the toast, "Our City," and then eulogized Mayor Strong and the administration just closing. F. M. Staunton, President of the society, J. M. Karson, C. C. Beaman, F. J. de Peyster, the Rev. van de Water, and Austen G. Fox were among the other speakers.

Page 6.

The board appointed by Secretary Long has prepared a bill to prevent stagnation in naval promotions and to settle the dispute between the line and the engineers.

The President's message was sent to Congress yesterday. It urges a revision of the currency system along the line of Secretary Gage's plans. It advises against the recognition of Cuban belligerency, but says the Executive will make such recognition if necessary. Hawaiian annexation is urged. It says international bimetallism may be hoped for. The importance of the Nicaraguan Canal, of international arbitration, of reciprocity, and of the development of the merchant marine is urged upon Congress. Negotiations now in progress may lead, it hopes, to a just settlement of the sealing question. The United States Navy is declared to be a formidable force, but it should be increased and kept at a high state of efficiency, and a battleship for the Pacific coast is recommended. It says American genius and skill should be fully represented at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Better governmental arrangements are suggested for Alaska. It urges the purchase of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Civil service reform is indorsed, and the President says he will uphold and extend it.

Page 7.

The steamer Corean, from New York for Glasgow, has put into Halifax, damaged by a collision Sunday morning off Cape Sable with a large unknown steamer, which was not seen afterward.

The Louisiana Board of Health will be reorganized by the Governor of the State. A meeting was held in New Orleans to protest against the board, but its action was forestalled by the members of the board, many of whom resigned.

Two of four men who held up a citizen in Brooklyn were arrested after a chase. One fought so fiercely that he was clubbed into insensibility by the officer. The men had previously choked and kicked their victim because he had only $1.33 in his pockets.

The Republican politicians of New Jersey are in a flutter over the succession to Gov. Griggs, who has accepted the position of Attorney General in the President's Cabinet. Foster M. Voorhees is apparently the leading candidate for the Presidency of the Senate, which office carries with it the right of succession to the Governorship.

Page 9.

Andrew Nelson, of 517 West Eighty-fifth Street, was seriously injured while riding in a car on the Boulevard. A truck crashed into the car and the pole struck him in the side, fracturing two ribs.

Page 12.

Officer Gerow of the Macdougal Street Police Station was arrested in the station on a charge of perjury brought by his superiors in connection with the Merrill affidavit.

Page 14.

The Manhattan Elevated Road has begun the erection of glass inclosures on stations to shield patrons from wind and storm.

A gang of ruffians made a raid on a party of unemployed tailors gathered at their headquarters, 104 Orchard Street, yesterday and demanded money for drinks. A fierce fight resulted, and when the police were called the intruders ran away.

Mayor Strong has invited about 100 prominent citizens to meet him at the new Delmonico's, Thursday evening, Dec. 9, to devise plans for appropriately observing the passing away of the historic city of New York as a corporate entity, on the night of Dec. 31.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen refused to consider an offer of $250,000 for a franchise from the Mutual Gas and Electric Light Company. P. H. Flynn, it is said, threatened to prevent public improvements by influencing the Aldermen unless his franchises were allowed. Taxpayers have secured additional light and trolley injunctions.

Alexander E. Orr, President, and Albert B. Boardman, counsel of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday that the debt limit of the city would not interfere with the construction of the road, as Tammany leaders were reported to have declared it would. Mr. Boardman said the natural growth of the city will be more than sufficient to cover such expenditure. The contract is drawn, and progress is awaiting the decision of the court, which is expected Friday.

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JAMES J. BELDEN HURT.

The Syracuse Congressman Injured by a Fall in the Capitol—No Serious Results Feared.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative James J. Belden, of Syracuse, N. Y., was seriously injured this afternoon by falling down the marble stairs leading from the floor of the House to the basement of the Capitol. When the reading of the President's message closed Mr. Belden started for home, going by the west stairway. His foot caught and he plunged headlong down the steps. When picked up he was bleeding profusely from a deep gash in the forehead and another across the nose. His nose appeared to be broken.

He was carried to the room of the Committee on Accounts, where Dr. Booge, a member of the House, and Dr. Moffet, attended him. Mr. Belden was conscious, but not rational, and did not know his friends about him. From the hasty examination made by the doctors, it was feared at first that concussion of the brain might result. The wounds in the head were bound up and the injured man was taken in a carriage to the Arlington Hotel.

Late this evening Mr. Belden was resting easily, and no serious results from his accident are feared.

PEACE SUNDAY, DEC. 19.

Established by the World's Peace Congress—Proposed Church Services.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—William G. Hubbard, President of the Peace Association of Friends of America, to-day issued this announcement to clergymen throughout the country:

"It has been decided by the World's Peace Congress and the great national peace societies on both sides of the Atlantic, that the third Sunday in December shall be 'Peace Sunday,' and that ministers of the Gospel shall be invited to preach on peace and arbitration on that day.

"It is now suggested that for the coming sermons their bent should be strongly in favor of arbitration treaties, and should be followed by resolutions asking President McKinley and Secretary John Sherman to renew negotiations with England in favor of an equitable treaty."

REVENUE INFORMER KILLED.

Moonshiner Vengeance Lay in Wait for Farmer Giles in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 6.—Albert Giles, who led Capt. Taylor's party of revenue officers into the hiding place of the Van Buren County moonshiners last September, when Taylor and Dodson were killed, has been killed from ambush, twenty buckshot having been fired into him. The scene is near that of the Taylor murder, and a placard was left on Giles's corpse warning others to "keep their fingers out of the moonshiners' pie."

Giles was a prominent Van Buren County farmer, and was en route to Russellville to furnish information against another gang that has recently sprung up in the county. Collector Remmel of this district has dispatched a detail of deputies to Van Buren County to run down Giles's assassins, if possible.

EXPLOSION AT PITTSTON.

Three Men Fatally Injured in the Clear Spring Mine.

PITTSTON, Penn., Dec. 6.—A terrific explosion of gas in the Clear Spring mine will cost three men their lives. The remarkable escape of seven others from a living tomb forms a thrilling incident in the accident. The injured men are Adam Donavitch, Peter Donavitch and Alexander Dorbrastey. How the accident occurred is not clear, for the men who figured in it are all foreigners and unable to tell a coherent story.

The Clear Spring Mine is situated across the river from this town. The first intimation of a mishap was when the earth violently shook and caused whole blocks of houses to sway. The explosion wrecked the mine, and great masses of coal and rock obstructed the work of the rescuers. The seven entombed men were rescued after several hours' work. One of them said that a runaway car had knocked loose a prop. This fell, and with it caved in a mass of rock, the gas escaping from the opening thus caused. The mine is badly damaged.

GERMANY THREATENS HAITI

Two Cruisers Reach Port au Prince and Allow 8 Hours for the Payment of an Indemnity.

TROUBLE IS FEARED ON SHORE

Troops Ready to Quell Disorder—Foreign Diplomats Think the Republic Has Decided to Accept the Conditions Imposed.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 6.—The trouble between Germany and Haiti, as a result of the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders, a German subject, reached a crisis to-day. Two German cruisers entered this port during the morning and an ultimatum from the German Government was delivered to the Haitian Government, giving the latter eight hours in which to grant the demands of Germany for an indemnity to Herr Lueders. The members of the Diplomatic Corps here believe the Government of the republic has decided to accept the conditions of Germany.

In anticipation of trouble, the citizens of German nationality sought refuge yesterday on board two steamers which were at this port, and the French steamer Ville de Marseille has been requisitioned by the French Minister in order to serve as a place of refuge for French citizens here. The Ville de Marseille has arrived direct from Puerto Rico.

The population of the city at 6 o'clock this afternoon appeared calm, and the indications seemed to confirm the supposition that the Government will accept the conditions imposed by Germany so far as money indemnity is concerned. It is also probable that, yielding to superior force and in order to avoid internal troubles, it will accept also the other conditions.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 6.—Advices received here to-day from Port au Prince show that serious trouble is imminent in Haiti. The streets of the capital are placarded with "Down with the Government," and the troops have been ordered into barracks.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to The Frankfort Zeitung from Washington to-day says the Republic of Haiti is ready to pay Germany the indemnity demanded for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Emil Lueders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Leger, the Minister of Haiti to the United States, when asked to-day concerning the Frankfort Zeitung's statement that Haiti has agreed to pay the indemnity asked in the case of Lueders, said that he had received no advices of any change in the position taken by his Government, namely, that it stood ready to pay cheerfully any proper indemnity provided it had the opportunity to demonstrate whether this indemnity was properly collectible.

The Minister said that he has received no advices from Haiti since last Friday, when the reported approach of two German naval cadet schoolships caused rumors that they were men-of-war coming to blockade the island. It was predicted then by the Minister that great excitement would follow the approach of the German vessel, but he has no reason to fear that the stability of the Government is endangered.

So far as can be learned the State Department has received no advices from Haiti to-day. At the German Legation the same reply was given to all inquiries.

KIAO-CHAU CITY TAKEN.

Germans Seize a Chinese Town Eighteen Miles from the Bay—A Lease Proposed.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chinan-Fu, asserting that 200 German marines and sailors, with two machine guns, on Friday last entered the City of Kiao-Chau, eighteen miles from the bay, and took possession of the city walls and gates. They were not molested, the Chinese troops retreating as the Germans advanced.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times believes that Germany has proposed to China to take a lease at a nominal sum of Kiao-Chau Bay and adjacent territory for a "long period."

PROPERTY EXPERT'S BIG BILL.

He Claims $4,198 for Examining Rockefeller Estates at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Town Assessors of Mount Pleasant, in order to offset expert testimony adduced for John D. and William Rockefeller in their contest against the increased valuations of their estates, engaged Judge Daniel Armstrong and Samuel Emberson to examine the property and testify. Judge Armstrong's valuation was close to the valuation fixed by the Assessors. Mr. Emberson's estimate was considerably lower.

A few days ago the Assessors received a bill from Mr. Emberson in which he charges for his services and testimony as an expert the sum of $4,198. It is said Mr. Emberson did about six days' work, and testified for about five minutes. The Assessors and their counsel, Frank J. Millard, are of the opinion that the bill is too high. Mr. Millard says in proportion he should get about $400,000 for his work in the case. Mr. Emberson says he bases his charge on fees paid by the New York Real Estate Exchange.

MINNESOTA IRON DISCOVERY.

So Near Duluth as to Do Awaywi th Railroad Transportation.

DULUTH, Dec. 6.—What is probably a rich iron mine has been discovered two miles from West Duluth, and within access of the harbor. Three assays of the ore, of which there is known to be a large quantity, have been made, which show a percentage of 22 in iron, with no objectionable features. Two drills and a force of men are at work on the property, and it will be developed as rapidly as possible. The ore is of magnetic variety, low in phosphorus and minus the titanic acid that destroys the value of magnetic ore.

The syndicate that is doing the development work is composed of Duluth, New York, and Pittsburg men. They have secured options on almost all the land in the vicinity of the mine. The ore will be mined so close to the city that it will have a great effect on its price. It is sixty miles nearer the lake than any of the mines on the range, and the 80-cent freight rate now charged by the roads running there will be saved by the owners of the new property.

It is estimated that it will not cost to exceed 15 cents a ton to load the ore on boats in the harbor. It is situated so high above the lake, and yet so near, that it is not probable that cars will be used in its transportation to the water, as it can be sent down chutes to the docks.

Burned Playing Santa Claus.

TRENTON, Dec. 6.—Josephine Wagner, a domestic, employed in the family of Col. A. R. Kuser, dressed up this afternoon as Santa Claus to amuse the children. The light clothing she wore caught fire from an open grate, and she received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Gerry Widow a Suicide.

GERRY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Elvira Bucklen, a widow, of Gerry, aged seventy years, committed suicide last night by taking paris green, tying a cord around her throat, and holding her head in a tub of water. Suicide is hereditary with the family, several members having taken their lives.

NEW RAILROAD FOR ARKANSAS.

Capitalists in This City Said to be Interested in the Springfield, Little Rock and Gulf.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 6.—Bradstreet's agency in this city to-day received information from its headquarters in New York that all financial arrangements had been perfected with New York capitalists for the construction of the Springfield, Little Rock and Gulf Railroad, and that the work of construction would be begun at this point by Dec. 15.

President J. A. Hinsey of the road telegraphed ex-Gov. James P. Clarke of the Board of Directors similar intelligence, and says he will resign his position on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road and give his personal attention to the interests of the new road.

The estimated cost of the road from Little Rock to Dardanelle, and from Dardanelle to Springfield, Mo., on the north and Wister Junction, Indian Territory, on the west, and from here to Hot Springs, and Hot Springs to the Louisiana line, is $14,000,000. Bonds have been placed for this amount with New York capitalists.

It is said here that the construction of the road will be the making of Arkansas. Real estate will increase in value tenfold, and the stagnation that has so long held back progress in this section will at once be removed. The length of the road will be 500 miles.

IN A PRAIRIE SCHOONER EAST.

Remarkable Journey of Russell Avery from Kansas to Rhode Island.

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 6.—Russell Avery arrived here this afternoon, having come overland all the way, from Kansas in a prairie schooner. The start was made August 25. Avery was alone, and went through St. Joseph, Mo.; Charlestown and Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Columbus, Ohio; across Pennsylvania, through the lower portion of New York State, across Connecticut, to Westerly.

He was 103 days on the journey, and calculates that he traveled 2,000 miles.

He went to Kansas from Westerly in 1882, and came back in the way he did because he could not sell his goods there and raise enough money for railroad fares for both himself and wife. The latter has been in Westerly for several weeks.

MAN IMPALED ON A FENCE.

William Evarts Found Hanging in Missouri with a Broken Neck.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—William Evarts, a prominent citizen of St. Clair, came to his death under peculiar circumstances. He was found hanging to a high fence, his neck wedged firmly between two palings. His feet were clear of the ground, and his neck was broken. Evarts had been working about his home Saturday, and had used a wheelbarrow. When the body was found the wheelbarrow was partly under it. His pockets were empty, but it is not known whether he had anything with him or not. Those who saw him Saturday say he was cheerful, and had not been drinking. It is believed he must have fallen on the fence or been caught between the palings.

THE WAR OVER FISH PRICES.

Boston Short of Fresh Supplies and Gloucester Flooded with Orders.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The fish war between Gloucester and Boston was waged in earnest to-day, and both sides are resting on their guns to-night in expectation of a general engagement to-morrow. The Boston market was a little short of fresh fish, but some twenty vessels were unloaded at the wharves, and three of them are owned in Gloucester. The price of fish advanced materially, cod being purchased by the cargo at $3 a hundred weight, where formerly from $2 to $2.50 ruled.

In Gloucester it was a gala day. The city was bedecked with bunting, and fully one-half the population congregated on the wharves early in the morning and remained there throughout the day, encouraging by word and presence the men fighting to sustain the prices for fish. The first unloading was marked by a great demonstration on Low's Wharf. Nine vessels came in with big catches, and a score or more brought small cargoes.

In all, the home vessels brought 210,000 pounds of mixed fresh fish, which brought 50 cents a hundred weight more than was paid in the Boston market. The local dealers were flooded with orders usually from Boston and the railroad was taxed to its utmost to furnish cars.

WOOD ALCOHOL KILLS THREE.

A Man and Two Women Drink the Poison in Exeter, N. H.—Result of Accident.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 6.—Three residents of this town died to-day as the result of drinking wood alcohol. The names of the victims are Horace Quimby, Mrs. Quimby, and Mrs. Annie Fitzsimmons.

While it is known that all three drank wood alcohol last night, it is possible that another poison was mixed with the spirits, as a bottle of oil of cedar and an ointment containing carbolic acid were found in the house where the three lived. The police are of the opinion that all met their death by accident.

This morning, when a neighbor called at the Quimby house, no one responded, and later the fact that the house seemed deserted brought about an investigation. The Fitzsimmons woman was found dead, and it was thought she died from natural causes and that Quimby and his wife were sleeping off a debauch. When the police were notified, the Quimbys were taken to the hospital, where they later died.

Myron Quimby of Epping, a brother of the dead man, who was at the house this afternoon, was taken into custody by the police and will be held as a witness at the inquest.

The victims had been heavy drinkers, and the Fitzsimmons woman is known to have bought the alcohol last night. She leaves a young baby, while the Quimbys leave two young daughters.

ATLANTA VACCINATION WAR.

Guests at a Negro Wedding and Courtroom Spectators Corraled.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Atlanta is just now the theatre of an active vaccination war. The large negro population is fighting vaccination, and compelling the physicians to take around with them armed policemen. Learning of a stylish negro wedding last night, the officers crept upon the house and kept the inmates corraled within while the physician duly vaccinated the bride and all her attendant company. This morning a somewhat similar scene took place in the City Court room, which is always crowded with negroes. At a signal from Judge Reid every door and window was guarded and all present were vaccinated. The effort on the part of the imprisoned negroes to escape was determined and ludicrous, but there was a sufficient number of policemen on hand to control the crowd.

In several instances the officers who accompany the vaccinating corps have had to resort to violence to secure the enactment of the law. The negroes seen to hate vaccination worse than smallpox, and the appearance of one of the little white points is enough to scatter an assemblage of them. In the house-to-house canvass which the doctors have been pursuing every subterfuge has been tried to elude vaccination. In some cases the negroes have remained away from home for weeks simply to evade the law.

Former Bank Cashier Arrested.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—C. T. Hull, for many years cashier of the First National Bank of Athens, N. Y., was arrested to-day charged with embezzlement and making false entries in the books of the bank. Hull left the bank's employ about two years ago, and a couple of months ago the bank went into voluntary liquidation. A United States examiner then went through the books, and, it is alleged, found a shortage of $1,373 chargeable against Hull.

Twelve superb Christmas presents for $6.00. Rockwood, Photographer, Broadway, (40th St.)—Adv.

MRS. M'KINLEY NEAR DEATH

President's Mother Has a Sinking Spell at Night After a Most Favorable Day.

HE STARTS FROM WASHINGTON

The Dying Woman Was Able to Recognize Those at Her Bedside in the Afternoon—A Turn for the Worse at 10:30 P. M.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 6.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night Mrs. McKinley is exceedingly low. She has just experienced a sinking spell, during which life seemed to be almost extinct. There were moments when she did not seem to breathe. If she rallies from this spell she will probably survive the night, but just now it seems doubtful that she will rally.

Her pulse is weak and uncertain, more so than at any other time, and her breathing is difficult. The physician when he last called reported that she had weakened perceptibly. He has not despaired that she will survive the night, but he cannot feel confident of it.

The latest advices received from the President is that he will come in by the regular train which will reach here at 10:26 A. M. A special may possibly be run from Pittsburg.

There was an agreeable surprise to the children and friends gathered about the bedside of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley in the afternoon. There was a decided improvement in her condition shortly after 12 o'clock. About 1 o'clock she took a second spoonful of beef peptonoids, and showed greater strength than she has for many hours. The rally reached the extent of recognition of those surrounding her bedside. She knew each of them, and by a motion of her hand extended greeting to them. Aside from the children and immediate family, her cousins, Charles R. Miller and Bert Miller, were included in the recognition.

ARKANSAS BACK TAX DECREE.

Pullman's Palace Car Company and Two Other Corporations Must Pay Large Amounts.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 6.—The clerical force in the Secretary of State's office this afternoon completed the task of apportioning back taxes among fifty-five counties of the State, and computing the annual mileage and valuation of the property of three corporations in each county for periods ranging from six to twenty-four years.

This is according to the back tax decree by Judge John A. Williams of the United States court against Pullman's Palace Car Company, the Western Union Telegraph, and the Pacific Express Company. The Western Union pays the back tax on 2,032 miles, on the assessed valuation of $148 per mile, for a period of six years, which produces $22,555. Pullman's Palace Car Company also pays for six years on 1,576 miles at $110 per mile, which produces a tax of $13,002. The aggregate valuation for the six years, or the amount on which the taxes must be paid, is $866,800. The aggregates in Pulaski County for the six years are 402.25 miles, valued at $44,247.50. Pullman's Palace Car Company is in arrears for twenty-four years, and must pay $29,677. The Pacific Express Company must pay $13,000.

CAPT. LOVERING CENSURED.

Reprimanded Severely by Secretary Alger for His Treatment of Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Alger to-day made public the reprimand administered to Capt. Lovering by sentence of court-martial as follows:

"By order of the President the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, are approved. It is, however, disappointing that an offense so grave and as an example so far-reaching as this, should have been visited with so light a penalty. There is no question but that Private Hammond deserved punishment for his conduct, but he should have received it in a lawful way.

"The military laws governing the army are explicit. They prescribe the duties of officers and enlisted men, with the penalties for their violation. Under them both have rights and obligations. When, therefore, an officer with the intelligence and experience with which Capt. Lovering is credited not only violates these laws, but exhibits such a lack of humanity as is shown in this case, he should receive a more severe sentence than a mere reprimand.

"Committing such acts degrades the officer more than the soldier he punishes and shows unfitness for the care and command of men. Under excitement men frequently do things which in cooler moments they recall with sorrow and regret; but this case is aggravated by the fact that after weeks of deliberation this officer evinces no regret for his wrongful acts."

BODY IN A CREEK AT CAMDEN.

S. N. Levi, a Retired Business Man of Philadelphia, Found Dead.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 6.—The body of S. N. Levi of Philadelphia was found in Cooper's Creek this afternoon. Levi was last seen in the neighborhood of where his body was found. He was acting in a suspicious manner. This morning his clothing was found on the Federal Street wharf.

The creek was dragged and the body was discovered on the bottom. Levi was a retired business man who had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time. He wandered away from his home last night. The body was taken to Philadelphia late this afternoon.

VANDALS AT NORTHVILLE, L. I.

Church Furniture Thrown About and Gravestones Destroyed.

NORTHVILLE, L. I., Dec. 6.—The citizens of this place are much exercised over the doings of a band of vandals. Not long since the village church was entered during the night and things turned topsy-turvy, the organ being taken from the loft and deposited on the ground floor. The village cemetery is also a favorite place for the gambols of the vandals. Flowers are stolen from the graves and gravestones and fences destroyed.

The latest piece of vandalism occurred on Saturday night, when some one smeared the headstone of the grave of Mrs. N. A. Luce with coal tar. The stone is believed to be totally ruined, as the soft marble must have absorbed some of the tar, which appeared to have been put on while boiling hot.

Mr. Luce has been a victim of persecution before. Not long ago a small house owned by him was burned under circumstances which pointed to incendiarism.

Lost His Money, Became Insane.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 6.—Thomas Marsh, colored, proprietor of a restaurant on Neilson Street, will be taken to the insane asylum at Trenton to-morrow, suddenly having become insane. Marsh, some years ago, was the proprietor of a restaurant at the railroad station at this place, where he made a fortune of over $75,000. In the last few years he lost all his money by unfortunate speculations. This caused his insanity.

THE KENTUCKY'S CHRISTENING.

Gov. Bradley's Daughter Invited to Officiate by Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Long to-day addressed a letter to Miss Christine Bradley, asking her to do him the honor to christen the battleship Kentucky.

This action was taken with the consent of Gov. Bradley.

MRS. PULLMAN MAKES A DENIAL

No Truth in The World Report that She Will Contest the Will.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A special received this morning said The New York World printed a statement that Mrs. George M. Pullman will contest the will of the sleeping car magnate, and that a bitter fight is anticipated. When seen regarding the article, Mrs. Pullman said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement, and not the slightest foundation for it. I wish that you would deny absolutely for me this story of The World."

RECTOR DIES OF APPENDICITIS.

The Rev. Dr. John Rouse of Chicago Succumbs to an Operation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Rev. Dr. John Rouse, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, died to-night at St. Luke's Hospital. Last Thursday a serious illness, developing suddenly, proved that Dr. Rouse was suffering from appendicitis, and he was hurried to the hospital, where an operation was immediately performed. From that time he grew continually worse. Prior to Thursday Dr. Rouse appeared to be in the best of health.

DECLINES TO TAKE A PENSION.

Indiana Minister Returns Money to the United States Treasury.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 6.—The Rev. L. J. Keith of this city has written a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, absolutely refusing a pension from the Government, and has made full restitution of all the money received by him, amounting in the aggregate to $495.86.

Mr. Keith was First Lieutenant in Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment. He served four years and six months in the civil war and had a good record.

In returning the money to the Government he says the pension allowed him was not well based.

CONNECTICUT CITY ELECTIONS.

Results of Mayoralty Contests in Willimantic and Other Places.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Dec. 6.—The city election, held here to-day, resulted in a Democratic victory, Oscar O. Tanner, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, defeating George W. Maloney, his Republican opponent, by a majority of 280. This was a reversal from the election two years ago.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 6.—The city election to-day resulted in the re-election of Edwin T. Heath, Republican, for Mayor. He received 535 votes, and his opponent, Orrin C. West, had 505.

PUTNAM, Conn., Dec. 6.—Lucius Fuller, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day.

THREATENS HIS ACCUSERS.

Statements of Florida's Alleged Defaulting State Treasurer.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 6.—Ex-State Treasurer Collins was arrested on Saturday night near his home in Clearwater and taken to Tallahassee. The Grand Jury in session at Tallahassee indicted Mr. Collins for embezzlement. It is alleged that he is short in his accounts with the State over $52,000, and with the counties $13,000.

On the night of his arrest he made sensational statements to Sheriff Spencer. He declared that he would kill Gov. Bloxham if he were prosecuted. He claims that Gov. Bloxham agreed that if he would resign as State Treasurer there would be no criminal prosecution and his daughter would have a position in the Treasurer's office at a good salary. Collins says he will make startling exposures, which will involve men who are prosecuting him. There is a prospect of a sensation if he is brought to trail. His threats have created considerable talk.

INSULT TO A PARROT.

The Cause of a Chicago Man's Arraignment in Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—According to Officer Trafton of the Lake Street Station, Robert Holland last night insulted a parrot owned by a respectable looking woman who carried the bird in a cage on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. Holland explained the matter to Justice Sabath this morning.

He said he noticed the parrot and commented: "Nish bir-r-rd. Regular canary. Polly want a free lunch?"

The parrot replied: "Rubber neck, you're a fool. Polly wants a cracker."

"Intelligent animal, very," smiled Holland. "Ought t' (hic) let 'im go."

That is all Holland remembered of the incident. The officer says, however, that, following this, Holland insisted on freeing Polly with his own hands, and, besides frightening the old lady, threw the car into a turmoil. The Justice said he had known the defendant as sober and industrious for many years. He let him go upon the payment of costs.

Cleveland Baby Not Very Ill.

PRINCETON, Dec. 6.—Richard Folsom Cleveland, the infant son of ex-President Cleveland, who was reported to be seriously ill with a cold, is improving. The child, it is believed, contracted the cold while taking a drive with Mrs. Cleveland and the children.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather is fair east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the lake regions, where local snows continue. The temperature has risen throughout the central valleys and the lake regions, but it is slightly colder over New England and North Dakota. The barometer has fallen in the central valleys, in the lake regions, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and it has risen on the Atlantic coast and from Texas northward to the Dakotas. There is a slight depression central over Lake Superior moving eastward and a severe storm central on the North Pacific Coast. The weather will probably continue fair Tuesday from the Gulf coast northward to the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and to Southern New England, with rising temperature Tuesday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	40	36	40
6 A. M.	40	36	39
9 A. M.	38	35	41
12 M.	41	37	41
4 P. M.	49	40	44
6 P. M.	48	38	40
9 P. M.	45	35	38
12 P. M.	46	35	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¼
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	43
Corresponding date for last twenty years	38

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .73, and at 8 P. M. .57.

Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos.
Best and cheapest. KRELL, 174 5th ave., nr. 23d st.—Adv.

CONGRESS RESUMES WORK

Large Crowds Witness the First Day's Proceedings of the Regular Session.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ

Nothing Outside the Regular Routine to Reward the Throngs That Fought for Seats to See Washington's Annual Show.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At noon to-day the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was begun. Simultaneously at both ends of the Capitol Speaker Reed in the House and Vice President Hobart in the Senate dropped their gavels and called to order the respective bodies over which they preside.

The ceremony attending the opening of a Congress, though comparatively of a routine character and usually devoid of interest except for the formal promulgation of the policies of the Administration as outlined in the President's annual message, is a spectacle which in some respects is regarded as the greatest official event of the year at the National Capital. To-day the weather was propitious. The sun shone brilliantly from a cloudless sky, making a glorious bright December day with a tinge of frost in the air and a breeze just strong enough to keep the Stars and Stripes snapping from the flagstaff.

Long before the hour for the assembling of Congress crowds began wending their way to the Capitol, where they swarmed into the corridors and choked the marble stairways leading to the galleries. As is usual on such occasions, the reserved galleries were guarded carefully on both the House and Senate sides, admission being only by card, and the general public had great difficulty in wedging itself into the limited space set aside for it.

The attendance upon the session of the Senate, both on the floor and in the galleries, was notably large, despite the well-understood fact that little business beyond the presentation of the President's message and the proceedings incident thereto would be transacted. Prior to the convening of the Senate, the members passed half an hour in exchanging greetings. Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, who had been ill for a week, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, one of the members of the International Monetary Commission, received especial attention from their colleagues.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky, the recently appointed Minister to Guatemala, was an interested spectator of the proceedings from a seat beside his friend, Senator Deboe. Charles Page Bryan, the new United States Minister to China, was a notable figure in the reserved gallery, and in the Diplomatic gallery were several members of the Chinese Legation and other members of the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Money, the new Senator from Mississippi, was in the Chamber, but the oath of office was not administered to him to-day.

The opening day of the regular session in the House passed without unusual incident of any character. The formalities attending the inauguration of the session were dry, and the spectacle hardly repaid the crowds which thronged the public and private galleries, yet with few exceptions the visitors sat through the proceedings.

Both houses adjourned until to-morrow after the reading of the President's message.

THE HOUSE BEGINS BUSINESS.

An English Clergyman Opens the Session with Prayer—The President's Message Read.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Hall of Representatives presented an animated appearance long before the hour of noon arrived. The surrounding corridors were filled with jostling, moving crowds, and before 11 o'clock the encircling galleries which overlook the floor were black with people. The bright sunlight sifting through the stained glass of the fretted ceiling intensified every bit of color, gilding the brass railings, glorifying the floral tributes and bringing into bright relief the gay dresses of the ladies in the reserved galleries.

The hall buzzed with the subdued hum of conversation as the members exchanged greetings and chatted in groups. The leaders, who were eagerly pointed out from the galleries, were as usual slow in putting in their appearance. Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Chairman Walker of the Banking and Currency Committee, whose positions will probably bring them much into the public eye during the session, were early on the floor, however, mingling with their colleagues.

The floral tributes for the members were numerous, and in some instances imposing. One, which attracted probably more attention than any other on account of its unique character, graced the deck of Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio. It consisted of a huge tree of yellow chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses under the nodding branches of which stood an innocent looking toy lamb. It was a tribute from the National Wool Growers' Association. Some one discovered that under the administration of pressure to a portion of the lamb's anatomy it would give forth a sound resembling a bleat, and much amusement and merriment followed this disclosure.

The representation of a huge gavel in red and white carnations stood upon the Speaker's table. Among others who were remembered with floral offerings from admiring friends were Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama; Mr. Hooker, of New York; Mr. Dovener, of West Virginia; Mr. McAleer, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Harmon, of Pennsylvania; Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Lacy, of Iowa, and Mr. Dayton, of West Virginia.

At fifteen minutes before noon the floor was cleared of all persons except members and officers. Soon afterward Mr. Bailey, of Texas, the leader of the minority, and "Silver Dollar" Bland, of Missouri, entered the hall together. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the House, came in just before the Speaker appeared. He had difficulty in making his way to his seat, owing to the pressure of those who desired to extend their greetings. As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of twelve, Speaker Reed, attired in a black cutaway coat, and wearing a red tie, pushed through the green baize doors from the lobby and ascended the rostrum.

One crack of the gavel subdued the din on the floor and the conversation in the overhanging galleries. The gavel with which the Speaker called the House to order was presented to him by J. C. Groner, Sheriff of Knox County, Tenn., who sent it in the name of the "stalwart Republicans of East Tennessee." It was presented to the Speaker through H. Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions. The gavel is made of the wood of an apple tree which grew beside the log house in which Admiral Farragut was born. This house stood at Lowe's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, six miles below Knoxville.

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, England. The Speaker then directed the clerk to call the roll. The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the recess, and the credentials of the members-elect were read by the direction of the Speaker, who then administered the oath of office to them. They were F. M. Griffith, (Dem.,) successor to the late Judge Holman of the Fourth Indiana District; H. S. Boutell (Rep.) of Chicago, who succeeds Edward D. Cook of the Sixth Illinois District; James Norton (Dem.) of the Seventh South Carolina District, who succeeds John L. McLaurin, now a Senator; George P. Lawrence (Rep.) of the First Massachusetts District, who succeeds Ashley B. Wright, deceased, and E. H. Driggs (Dem.) of the Third New York District, who succeeds Francis H. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position of Postmaster of Brooklyn.

The credentials of Mr. Driggs had not yet arrived, but the oath was administered as him by unanimous consent, asked by Mr. Hurley, (Rep., N. Y.) When the Speaker asked if there was any doubt of Mr. Driggs's election, Mr. Bailey of Texas raised a laugh by the statement that, as Mr. Driggs was a Democrat, the fact that he was vouched for by a Republican ought to be sufficient evidence, in all conscience, to set at rest all doubt as to his election.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) the clerk was directed to notify the Senate that the House was ready for business, and on motion of Mr. Dingley a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to join the committee of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The Speaker selected Messrs. Dingley, Grosvener, and Bailey for this honor.

On motion of Mr. Henderson of Iowa, a member of the Committee on Rules, the rule at the extra session for three-day adjournments was vacated, and daily sessions to begin at noon each day were ordered. There being nothing to do but await the reception of the President's message, the House then took a recess until 1:20 P. M.

When the House reconvened, the committee not having returned, another recess of twenty minutes was ordered. At 1:40 the committee appointed to wait on the President returned, and Mr. Dingley reported that the committee had performed its mission. "The President," said he, "was pleased to send to the two houses his respectful salutations and to inform them that he would communicate in writing."

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the committee into the hall, immediately presented the message of the President, which, by the direction of Speaker Reed, was read at the Clerk's desk. The message was listened to with great earnestness, especially the portions dealing with the currency and with Cuba. There was no demonstration of any kind until the conclusion of the reading, when the Republicans joined in a sharp round of applause. The reading consumed an hour and twenty minutes.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered printed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Mass.) then announced the death of his predecessor, the late Representative Wright, and Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) the death of Senator George. Out of respect to their memories the House at 3:05 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Measures Relating to the Currency, Civil Service, and Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There was a large batch of bills introduced in the House to-day. They included the following:

By Mr. Evans, (Ky.)—Joint resolution pledging the faith and credit of the United States to the payment in gold coin of certain of its outstanding obligations, to the maintenance of the par value in gold of all previously coined silver dollars, and prohibiting the further coinage of any silver dollar unless it shall contain sufficient standard silver to make the dollar, when coined, intrinsically worth par in gold.

By Mr. Evans, (Ky.)—To modify the Civil Service act by having it hereafter apply only to department clerks in Washington and those in public offices throughout the country whose salaries are from $900 to $1,800 per annum, letter carriers, and railway mail clerks.

By Mr. Henry, (Texas)—To define trusts, to punish corporations and firms connected with them, and to promote free competition in the United States.

By Mr. Evans, (Ky.,) to relieve the President from appointment of third-class Postmasters.

By Mr. Quigg, (N. Y.,) to increase the pay of letter carriers.

By Mr. Fenton, (Ohio,) granting service pensions to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men in the United States Army or Navy during the rebellion and to restore the names of certain persons arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll.

By Mr. Evans, (Ky.,) reducing the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits to 75 cents per gallon.

By Mr. Henderson, (Iowa,) establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

By Mr. Bartholdt, (Mo.,) establishing a postal bank system.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

Seventy-seven Members of the Upper House Listen to the Reading of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate Chamber at the opening of the session today was a veritable conservatory. The floral display was unusually rich and beautiful, and the odor of flowers was heavy in the hall. The Republican members were particularly well remembered with floral presents. One of the most notable of the offerings, both for size and beauty, was that presented to Mr. Foraker of Ohio, a magnificent tree of American Beauty Roses set in a stand of evergreens and ferns, from the Senator's "Republican friends of Columbus, Ohio."

Among the other Senators who received flowers were Mr. Butler, (N. C.,) a horseshoe of roses; Mr. Hansbrough, (N. D.,) a basket of roses and lilies; Mr. Deboe, (Ky.,) roses; Mr. Allison, (Ia.,) roses; Mr. Cannon, (Utah,) a bunch of handsome roses; Mr. Smith, (New Jersey,) American Beauty Roses and chrysanthemums tied with pink silk ribbons, presented by his New Jersey constituents; Mr. McEnery, (La.,) a handsome crescent of pink roses; Mr. Shoup, (Idaho,) baskets of fruits and flowers; Mr. Perkins, (Cal.,) a miniature birch bark canoe filled with carnations, and a basket of roses and chrysanthemums; Mr. Proctor, (Vt.,) bunch of roses; Mr. Hawley, (Conn.,) roses; Mr. Nelson, (Minn.,) chrysanthemums and roses; Mr. Thurston, (Neb.,) handsome jar of roses and ferns; Mr. Mallory, (Fla.,) a stand of American Beauty and Bride Roses.

Half an hour before the Senate convened the public and executive and reserved galleries were filled with spectators to witness the opening of the session. The handsome costumes of the women added much to the brightness of the scene.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the gavel of Vice President Hobart fell, and the Senate was called to order. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain. He made a touching reference to "our beloved President," who awaited news from the bedside of his mother, and prayed that she might have a peaceful passage to the celestial shore. Seventy-seven Senators responded to their names on the roll call.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont was first recognized by the Vice President. He offered a resolution, which was passed, in the usual form, that the Secretary inform the House that the Senate was in session and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) presented a resolution that a committee of two Senators be appointed to join a like committee from the House to inform the President that Congress was in session and prepared to receive any communication which he might desire to make to it. The resolution was passed, and the Vice President named Senators Allison and Gorman (Dem., Md.,) as the Senate committee.

By resolution of Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) the time of daily meetings of the Senate was fixed at 12 o'clock noon. On motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) a recess was then taken until 1 o'clock.

At 1:30 the Senate reconvened, and Mr. Allison reported that the Senate committee, with a like committee of the House, had waited upon the President and informed him that the two branches of Congress were in session and ready to receive from him any message he might desire to present to them. Mr. Allison reported that the President had informed the committee that he would immediately communicate with Congress, and he expressed the hope that the deliberations of Congress might result in great good to the country and reflect honor upon itself.

The President's message was presented by Mr. Pruden, the President's assistant secretary, and was at 1:35 laid before the Senate and read. The Senators gave close attention to the reading of the message, a majority of them following it from printed copies, with which they had been supplied. That part of the message which dealt with the Cuban question and outlined the policy of the Administration with reference to that subject, was listened to with particular interest.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:50. The document was ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.,) was recognized, and announced the death of his colleague, James Z. George of Mississippi. After a lingering illness, Senator George died at Mississippi City on the 14th of August last. By his death, said Senator Walthall, the State of Mississippi lost its most useful and distinguished citizen, and this body one of its most prominent and able members. Mr. Walthall presented the usual resolution of condolence with the family of the deceased Senator. The resolution was adopted, and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WINTER WISDOM.

A Few Suggestions That Will Aid You During the Coming Months.

Don't be afraid of fresh air, but avoid draughts.

Don't go out-of-doors for a second without extra covering.

If you wear rubbers take them off whenever you have an opportunity within doors.

In selecting your winter underclothing, choose that which is warm and yet more or less open in texture.

Take off your overcoat when you enter a warm place, whether office or private dwelling, even if your visit is to last only a few minutes.

If you catch cold or develop a cough, get rid of it at once. This is better than feeling "blue" and thinking that pneumonia or consumption has marked you as a victim.

The best remedy for a cough or cold, (however stubborn,) or a sudden chill, is pure whiskey. A dose of whiskey in water will impart a generous warmth to the whole body and keep off the diseases of the season.

Don't forget that only pure whiskey should be taken. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has the strongest recommendations from the leading doctors as to its efficiency, and from the most prominent scientists as to its purity. It is the only standard medicinal whiskey. Take no other from your druggist.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL CREAM, manufactured by Dermatologist Woodbury, is delightfully perfumed, put up in tubes convenient for use, and is an acquisition to the toilet table. Its use will prevent Tan and Freckles. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of Cream. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

Minority in the House Disposed to Await Contentions Among the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The leading Democratic members of Congress say that they have discovered a tone of perfunctory approval of the President's message among Republicans, indicating that the President has not quite met the expectations expressed for him. Still, the Democrats, as a rule, are withholding criticism of the President, preferring to get along a while without making a fight on McKinley before he has fully developed a contention in his own party. Representative Bailey and Representative Sayers, easily the leading Democratic members, refrain from sudden and vehement assault upon the Chief Magistrate, but talk freely of the inevitable failure of the session to accomplish anything in the way of important legislation except the Bankruptcy bill.

Representative Sayers would be glad if he could find a way to cut down appropriations. "There will be a River and Harbor appropriation bill," said Mr. Sayers, "for, while Mr. Cannon and other Republican leaders are said to be opposed to such a measure, they will be unable to prevent its passage. There are too many men upon both sides of the House who have their own purposes to serve with such a measure to make it possible that it can be suppressed. I am in favor of making the appropriations as small as can well be done, but I do not anticipate any reduction from those of the last Congress. Currency legislation I regard not only as improbable, but as absolutely impossible. We, Democrats cannot propose any affirmative legislation, that is, we will not if we have any sense. We must simply stay by and keep the Republicans from injuring themselves and the people by rash measures."

Mr. Bailey of Texas, the chosen Democratic leader, thinks that Mr. Dingley is overconfident of the revenue-producing power of the Tariff bill. He has been looking over the importations of sugar since the Tariff bill took effect, and it is his information that the importations for October were nearly normal. Yet, allowing something for the revenue that would have been secured if the importations were fully up to those of a year ago, and an average amount for the wool importations that might reasonably have been procured under the Dingley law, he finds that there would still have been a deficit for October of not less than $6,000,000.

"The discipline of the Republicans in the House is almost military in its effectiveness," Mr. Bailey said, "and whatever measure they determine to put through the body will be passed. However, as the Senate will act as an effective check upon their action, it does not seem probable to me that they will attempt much legislation merely for the sake of showing how complete is their control of the House.

"The course of the Democrats will naturally be to some extent independent. We have never attempted to secure discipline, and would not attempt it. The difference in the two parties in this respect arises more from their policies and political beliefs than from anything else. I would much rather the Democratic Party retained its spirit of independence than that its spirit should be broken by the practice of submission to irresponsible authorities.

"The position of the Democrats in the House will naturally be one of opposition to all legislation proposed by the Republicans, that has any political significance. I do not, however, anticipate any definite action respecting important questions. A bankruptcy bill will be passed, but it will be to a certain extent a non-partisan measure. The Democrats will not entirely agree with the Republicans of the House representing the involuntary bankruptcy feature, but party lines will not be drawn in considering the question involved.

"The House Judiciary Committe will probably report a bill of its own as a substitute for the measure passed by the Senate. We will then attempt to have the Senate bill accepted instead of that of the Judiciary Committee, and it is probable many of the Republicans will vote for the Senate bill. I might prefer a better bill than that of the Senate, but I would oppose making any change in it for fear that if it were sent back to the Senate with amendments it might create further trouble in that body and result in a worse measure.

"I think the fact that the Senate substituted the Nelson bill for the Torrey bill will have great weight in its favor with members upon both sides of the House. Men who would like to see some amendments added, but yet wish to see a bankruptcy bill passed with as little delay as possible, will be willing to accept the Senate bill because they are reasonably sure of its success."

RADICAL POSTAL CHANGES.

A Bill Introduced in the House by Mr. Adamson of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Radical changes in the postal system are called for in a bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Adamson of Georgia. He proposes making every Post Office a money-order office; keeping every railway Post Office open at all time for reception of mails, and that a new Post Office shall be established at any point on a public road outside the limits of an incorporated community, whenever applied for by twenty-five citizens, vesting discretion in the Post Office Department if the proposed office is within two miles of an existing office.

For the appointment of Postmasters, the bill requires the recommendation of both Senators of the State, or, if they cannot agree, the appointment is left to the Representative of the district. The department is also required to furnish a copy of charges against a Postmaster to him and allow him to answer.

FOR ADMISSION OF NEW MEXICO.

The Catron Bill Reintroduced in the House with Several Modifications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The New Mexico Statehood bill introduced in the House at the last session by Delegate Catron was reintroduced by Delegate Ferguson to-day. It has been modified in several particulars.

Voters for the Statehood convention must have resided in the proposed State for sixty days instead of one year; the convention is to consist of seventy-seven instead of eighty-one delegates, based on a population of 2,000 instead of 1,900 for each delegate, and an additional delegate is provided for any fraction over 1,000 inhabitants.

The election of delegates also is to be held on the eighth Tuesday, instead of the sixth, after the passage of this act.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Representative Lorimer of Illinois Presents a Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The establishment and regulation of a postal savings bank system is provided for in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Lorimer (Illinois.) Under his scheme, money-order offices selected by the Postmaster General are to be made branch postal savings banks, with an office in the department to be called the Central Bank.

Any person may become a depositor under this act, including married women and minors above twelve years. Deposits are limited to $1 and its multiples, and not exceeding $500 each, and deposits accumulating above $1,000 will not draw interest. Postal savings stamps and cards of the denomination of 5 and 10 cents are to be sold. Interest is to be at the rate of 2 per cent. a year, to be added to the principal on June 30 of each year. Passbooks are to be forwarded annually for examination.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under this bill, is required to invest the deposits in interest-bearing bonds of the United States or whose principal is guaranteed by the United States, or in State bonds and bonds of municipalities and counties under stated restrictions. Deposits will not be liable to execution or detention under any legal process. All statutes defining crimes in the postal service are to be applied to the postal savings system, and the act is to take effect within six months of its passage.

No Liquor in the Senate Wing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate Committee on Rules to-day instructed the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to enforce the rules of the Senate prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Senate wing of the Capitol. There was no liquor on sale in the Senate restaurant to-day.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following named fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Connecticut—Burrville, E. S. Miner.

New Jersey—Bavans, Anthony S. Stoll; Bloomingdale, Miss Rose Sever.

New York—Charlton, James A. Slover; Cutchogue, George A. Gould; Ellington, E. E. Devoe; Hicks Point, C. P. Johnson; Ira Station, C. L. Smith; Kelloggsville, William R. Church; King Ferry, Weston A. Ogden; Lindenhurst, Frederick Torns, Sr.; New Hope, George H. Huff; North Clymer, Frank Meerdink; North Rose, John Hill; Shelter Island, Elias H. Payne; West Bangor, M. J. Dyke.

New Counterfeit Two-Dollar Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A new counterfeit two-dollar Treasury note has been discovered. It is of the series of 1891, check letter B, Tillman, Register, and Morgan Treasurer. The note is printed by the photo-mechanical process, and is of fair workmanship and on good paper. In the portrait of McPherson the nostrils and lower end of nose are covered by an ink blur and the epaulettes are formed poorly.

HEATED TAMMANY MEETINGS.

Split in the Eighth District and Almost a Free Fight in the Fourteenth.

The civil war which has broken out in Tammany raged fiercely in two districts gathering in the Fourteenth.

In the Eighth the fight is between Martin Engel, who is now leader, and Bernard Rourke, who is now associate leader, but wants the head place. Mr. Engel called a meeting of the General Committee of the district at Grand and Ludlow Streets last night. The meeting was in the interest of the incumbent leader, but the followers of Rourke were present in force, and for a time trouble was threatened. Finally the Rourke men withdrew in a body, went to the quarters of the Russian Democratic Association, 274 Grand Street, and organized a meeting of their own.

The Engel meeting elected three Inspectors for the coming primaries, and adjourned. The Rourke meeting recognized Rourke as leader, and also appointed Inspectors. It will be left to the central organization to name compromise Inspectors, and the idea is prevalent that men favorable to Rourke will be selected, assuring his choice as leader.

There was also a fiery meeting of the Fourteenth District General Committee. John T. Oakley, who is to be turned down as leader there in favor of William Sulzer, was present and made an impassioned speech in his own behalf. The friends of John Reilly, who is directing the fight on Oakley, were on hand in large numbers, and at one time the meeting threatened to break up in a free fight.

The Oakley men elected Inspectors for the primaries, but the Reilly-Sulzer faction will hold a meeting to-night and name another set. This will place the decision of the dispute in the hands of the headquarters which is construed to mean Oakley's doom.

Petitions against Oakley as leader are being circulated in the district, and it is understood that Jacob Kunzenman, who is a power in the district, has joined Reilly in his fight.

CITIZENS' UNION AFFAIRS.

The Recent Non-Partisan Campaign Cost About $148,000.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met at 39 East Twenty-third Street last night to wind up its affairs. It was decided to keep the present headquarters until the Committee on Permanent Organization shall have reported. J. Kennedy Tod, chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted his report. Mr. Tod stated that the expenses of the non-partisan campaign were, in round numbers, $148,000.

An appropriation was voted for current expenses, and a vote of thanks was given to several of the Good Government Clubs for effective work during the campaign. The resignation of Charles Stewart Smith, Vice President of the Committee on Organization, was received and accepted. Mr. Smith's reason for withdrawing as an officer of the Union was an intended journey abroad. Secretary John C. Clark also resigned, but his resignation was not accepted.

The Low committee of the union, of which Simon Sterne, Joseph Larocque, and Horace E. Deming are members, discussed with the Executive Committee the prosecution of the alleged election frauds in the Nineteenth Assembly District. Printed briefs in the case will be submitted to Justice Andrews to-day, and later criminal action will be begun.

The Committee of Seven on Plan and Scope will meet on Friday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street headquarters to discuss the future work of the union.

Double Tragedy in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—Charles Deneller, a gardener, while drunk shot his wife to-day as she sat at the table surrounded by her children, and then killed himself. The woman will die.

Holiday Rate South.

The Southern Railway takes pleasure in announcing for the Christmas and New Year's Holidays, 1897-98, reduced rate round-trip tickets to all points south at one and one-third first-class fares for the round trip. Tickets on sale December 22d to 25th, inclusive, also December 30th-31st, 1897, and January 1st, 1898; extreme limit, January 4th, 1898.

To students of schools, colleges, and universities presenting certificates of such institutions, tickets will be sold December 16th to 25th, inclusive—final limit, January 4th 1898.

Your particular attention is called to our perfect through car service from New York to all points south, southeast, and southwest, viz.:

No. 37, "Washington and Southwestern Limited," leaving New York daily via Pennsylvania Railroad, 4:20 P. M., handles through cars as follows:

New York to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

New York to Atlanta, Birmingham, and Memphis.

New York to Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C., (through the beautiful "Land of the Sky,") Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville.

New York to Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Tampa.

Richmond to Augusta, Ga., forming, in connection with the Tampa car, continuous Pullman service New York to Augusta, Ga.

Elegant Pullman Vestibuled Coaches.

This is the only train south providing dining car service the year round.

No. 35, "U. S. Fast Mail," leaves New York 12.10 midnight, daily.

Pullman drawing-room sleeping car to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

New York to Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, and Jacksonville, connecting for all points in Florida.

Elegant Pullman day coach Washington to New Orleans without change.

For further information call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Tiffany & Co.

Christmas Exhibit of Clocks and Bronzes.

Our customary large Holiday importations of clocks, mantel sets, bronzes and other decorative objects are now on display.

The advantage of an early selection applies with peculiar force to this stock, as the articles are practically all pieces that cannot be duplicated before Christmas.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

WALLER'S GREAT RECORD

In the Garden Six-Day Race, He Beats the World's Figures by a Large Margin.

OVER TWENTY MILES AN HOUR

He Leads by Several Miles—Half the Riders Ahead of the Records—Hale Over 75 Miles Behind Waller—Ten Men Drop Out.

With the whirring of chains and the rumble of the board track beneath them beating a ceaseless refrain relieved only by the monotonous "chugg, chugg" of the counters at the Fourth avenue turn, the riders in the six-day bicycle race have been building the greatest record ever noted in such a contest. The runs made by fast racing men in previous six-day contests were exceeded from the first hour on. World's records were bettered with every turn of the track. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon eleven of those who still were in the long ride were ahead of all previous six-day records for the time, and two hours later thirteen men were ahead of the best prior existing figures.

Waller's Wonderful Endurance.

Frank Waller, the "Flying Dutchman," was leading late last night, and was about fifty miles beyond the world's record. For the greater part of a day, this wonderful man rode at more than twenty miles an hour, pushing sturdily on at the same killing pace that threw his companions far in the rear. Four hundred miles he covered in 19 hours and 20 minutes. Miller, who was nearest him, was over ten miles behind. Stephane, the Frenchman, was five miles slower, and Rivierre was about twenty miles in the rear of the New Yorker.

Hale at a late hour was over seventy-five miles behind the leader, and widening the interval steadily. He rode on at the same steady gait, dismounting for a few minutes every few hours for a bath or a short rest. He says he is not afraid of the apparently formidable lead Waller has gained, and claims he is riding just as he planned to do before the race. He believes he will finish strong, when the other men now leading have been forced to quit.

Waller's condition is not satisfactory to his friends. He appears to be nervous and to be riding on his reserve strength. As he approached his trainers' stand he called for different articles he wanted cooked for him, many of them impossible to obtain and some that would be hurtful if he should eat them. He also was easily irritated and was dissatisfied with what his trainer did for him.

Nevertheless, Waller was the favorite with the crowd. In the evening, when the Garden was fairly well filled, he was cheered repeatedly, and continually cries of "Keep it up, Dutch," were heard from the galleries. "Joe" Rice had many friends, but his work was somewhat disappointing. Miller continues in popular favor. Young Elkes met with much encouragement.

Breach Begins to Widen.

Miller had completed 154 miles 7 laps at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, being 4 miles and 3 laps ahead of Waller, and an even 6 miles in front of Hale. Rivierre exhibited reserve power at this time, and at 8 o'clock passed Miller, with a record of 171 miles and 5 laps, 5 laps ahead of Miller and Waller. One hour later Waller had opened the streak of speed that kept him in the lead for the rest of the day, and passed Miller and Rivierre, scoring at 9 o'clock 193 miles and 4 laps. Rivierre had continued a lead on Miller, being 2 laps in front of him at 9 o'clock. For the next two hours the order was Waller, Rivierre, and Miller, the leader's distance at 10 o'clock being 213 miles 6 laps, at 11 o'clock 235 miles 6 laps.

At 12 o'clock Waller's record was 253 miles 3 laps. Miller went ahead of Rivierre and remained there the rest of the afternoon. Waller at 1 o'clock had finished 272 miles 6 laps; at 2 o'clock, 296 miles 1 lap; at 3 o'clock, 315 miles 6 laps; at 4 o'clock, 335 miles 4 laps; at 5 o'clock, 355 miles 1 lap; at 6 o'clock, 373 miles 4 laps; at 7 o'clock, 387 miles 4 laps, and before 8 o'clock he passed the 400-mile mark. At 8 o'clock his record was 405 miles 7 laps; at 9 o'clock, 425 miles 7 laps. At 10 o'clock Waller was 443 miles 5 laps; Stephane, 430 miles 1 lap; Miller, 418 miles 1 lap, and Rivierre 417 miles and 8 laps. Miller was off the track for a rest at 10 o'clock.

Early Morning Scenes.

Daybreak found the men riding swiftly and even sprinting in a lively fashion at times. The trainers began to move their cooking utensils, stoves, and provisions to the quarters on the Twenty-seventh Street side stretch about this time, and to prepare to refresh their charges. Each man has a small inclosure just inside the railing around this space, and handed out his bill of fare as his charge passed him. Now and then a tired cycler would dismount and bite savagely at the fare provided for him, remounting before the food was half swallowed. Most of the riders, however, did not dismount to eat. As a man approached the stretch he slowed down and caught from his trainer's hands perhaps a chicken leg, or a bit of bread, or received liquid nourishment in bottle-shaped tins, eating and drinking while he pedaled around the track. During the breakfast hour the three hundred-odd spectators who were in the Garden divided interest in the racing with curiosity in the cooking. It takes a somewhat gifted chef to cook for a six-day racer, and the men in the trainers' sections prepared their soups and broths with a world of care.

Late in the afternoon, when the Garden was again crowded, it seemed as if all the men had taken a new lease of life, in contrast to their mechanical riding during the morning hours. The gait of the whole bunch quickened, and short-distance competitions between the several riders supplied enlivening episodes.

Many Fell by the Wayside.

Ten racers had dropped out at 8 o'clock last night. Fred Forster was the first, and an accident was responsible. A spill on the Fourth Avenue turn brought down some four or five riders, and Forster was caught beneath the pile. A pedal hit him in the head, cutting deeply. His eye was not injured, however, as reported, but his nose was found to be broken. His wound was stitched and the nose cared for. Two hours after the accident Forster returned to the track, but was forced to quit for good at 5 o'clock, suffering greatly.

Fred Titus, who before the race had offered to wager $100 that he would last out the grind, lasted 54 miles and 4 laps. He was the first to quit the race. Frank Albert left the track between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, saying his lungs troubled him. His record was 56 miles 2 laps. Cartwright quit after riding 51 miles 7 laps. In the seventy-first mile Stephen Fallon, the old foot racer, dropped out. James Busteed of Jersey City, after completing 78 miles and 2 laps, thought better of his intention to stay it out and left the race. Theodore Backe, the Scot from this city, after scoring 101 miles and 4 laps, had enough. After Backe left the race, for nearly five hours the remaining men pedaled steadily, leaving the track for a few minutes only. Then Emile Rivierre, the Frenchman from Newark, finished an even 200 miles and took a train home. Davidson rode out 272 miles 8 laps and then gave up the contest.

It was one of the surprises of the morning when Albert Schock, the veteran of more than thirty six-day races, abandoned the race shortly after noon, finishing 200 miles 3 laps. He said his lungs were paining him so severely he could not continue. Schock won the first six-day race in this city. Yesterday he emphatically stated that he would never race in a six-day event again."

The best previous records for the first day were all made in New York. They follow:

Hours.	Miles.	Hours.	Miles.
1—Linton	23	13—Reading	244
2—Lumsden	44	14—Reading	261
3—Lumsden	64	15—Reading	277
4—Lumsden	83	16—Reading	294
5—Hale	99	17—Reading	309
6—Hale	118	18—Reading	325
7—Hale	137	19—Reading	341
8—Pierce	156	20—Hale	359
9—Hale	176	21—Hale	376
10—Forster	192	22—Hale	393
11—Hale	213	23—Hale	409
12—Hale	230	24—Hale	426

Waller was the sole hero of the late hours of the night. When the crowd heard each announcement of the wonderful speed the man was showing they burst into cheering, which was repeated almost every time Waller circled the course. The "Flying Dutchman" seemed almost feverish in his racing, bending low over his handle bars and making short sprints at a terrific clip.

At the end of the twenty-third hour he had completed 463 miles and 7 laps. Ever and anon he broke into his curious, nervous swift gait afterward. His condition has swift gate afterwards. His condition has alarmed his friends, perhaps even more than his great record has delighted them. It was a general opinion among the cycle racing sharps that he would not last to-day out.

At 12:15 this morning the end of the first twenty-four hours, Waller had ridden 483 miles and 3 laps. Stephane was nearest him in distance covered, his record being 466 miles and 2 laps. Rivierre with 454 miles 4 laps, Miller with 447 miles and 7 laps, Schinneer with 449 miles and 4 laps, and Pierce with 441 miles 4 laps was the order following.

Hale had covered but 371 miles and 4 laps. He was off the track several times during the day, having experienced stomach trouble. He was painfully plodding along at an early hour this morning.

After finishing the first twenty-four hours Waller left the track for his first sleep. He walked heavily and seemed very stiff.

The score at 2 A. M. was:

Waller	489	8	Ashinger	395	2
Stephens	489	8	Hale	391	2
Rivierre	480	6	Barnaby	342	7
Schinneer	488	0	King	342	3
Miller	479	8	Gannon	356	3
Moore	455	1	McLeod	345	1
Pierce	445	8	Smith	364	3
Rice	447	3	Julius	310	5
Reading	451	5	Maurice	287	6
Golden	420	2	Beacom	280	4
Elkes	425	1	Gray	287	7
Hicks	395	7	Blakeslee	267	0
Enterman	407	1	Johnson	290	1

For the first twenty-four hours the newly made records, their holders, and the previous records and holders, follow:

Hours.	Leader.	Miles.	Laps.	Previous Record.	Holder.
1	Miller	25	1	23	Linton
2	Miller	49	1	44	Lumsden
3	Miller	72	0	64	Lumsden
4	Miller	92	0	83	Lumsden
5	Miller	110	3	99	Hale
6	Miller	134	8	118	Hale
7	Miller	154	7	137	Hale
8	Rivierre	171	5	156	Pierce
9	Waller	193	4	176	Hale
10	Waller	213	6	192	Forster
11	Waller	235	0	213	Hale
12	Waller	253	3	230	Hale
13	Waller	272	6	244	Reading
14	Waller	296	1	261	Reading
15	Waller	315	6	277	Reading
16	Waller	335	4	294	Reading
17	Waller	355	1	309	Reading
18	Waller	373	4	325	Reading
19	Waller	387	4	341	Reading
20	Waller	405	7	359	Hale
21	Waller	425	7	376	Hale
22	Waller	443	5	393	Hale
23	Waller	463	7	409	Hale
24	Waller	483	3	426	Hale

CHASE CHALLENGES MICHAEL.

Arthur A. Chase, the famous English long-distance rider, has issued a challenge to "Jimmy" Michael for a series of three races, two unpaced and one after pace, to demonstrate who is the better man at all-around cycling racing. W. J. Walton, the manager of Chase, was one of the spectators at the Garden racing last night, and he wrote out the conditions of the challenge, as follows:

"To race at least two out of three matches, as follows: First, pursuit race to a finish, unpaced; second, a scratch race, unpaced, at a distance to be mutually agreed upon; third, to ride one hour or fifty miles, paced, and the pacing to be limited to six teams for each man. A side bet of $500, to which any purse offered to be added, the winner of the series to take all."

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Albert Keep, Chicago; B. B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt.

HOLLAND—Oliver Ames, Boston; Dr. Robert Amory, Boston; John V. Farwell, Jr., Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Clayton McMichael, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. H. A. Dupont, Delaware.

HOFFMAN—George E. Green, Binghamton; D. Breckenridge, Kentucky.

ASTOR—Hoke Smith, Atlanta.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock last night.)

1 A. M.—302 East Thirty-eighth Street, John Lang; damage, $50.

2:20 P. M.—1,694 Madison Avenue, Ernest Koselitz; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—174 Thompson Street, Antonio Galanchio; damage, $50.

3:15 P. M.—311 Rivington Street, R. Timai; no damage.

5:45 P. M.—99 Broome Street, Aaron Holander; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—246 East Fifty-fifth Street, Ellen Kelly; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—1,500 Lexington Avenue, William Jones; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—339 East Thirty-seventh Street, Joseph Caligan; no damage.

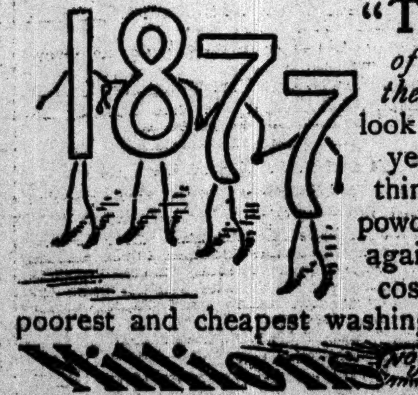
8 P. M.—55 West Sixteenth Street, David Morrison and others; damage, $10,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PASSAIC, Dec. 6.—Fire to-day in the Botany Worsted Mills caused a damage of about $7,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed the acid chambers at the Reed Phosphate Works, a few miles out of this city. Loss, $60,000.

TULSA, Indian Territory, Dec. 6.—The stores of Price & Gillette and adjoining property, the whole valued at $100,000, were burned yesterday.



"The best guarantee *of the future is the experience of the past.*" (PATRICK HENRY). When you look back on Pearline's twenty years' experience, how can you think that any less-tried washing-powder will give the same security against harm? And Pearline costs only a trifle more than the poorest and cheapest washing powders. 554

Millions NOW USE Pearline

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barlow, The, Henderson, Company, Huntington, West Va.; C. W. Watts, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Bean, Ladue, & Clawson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Beckwith, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; M. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, &c.; 108 Worth Street.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, ladies' furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; C. Reed, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Kelly, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Church, The, A. M. Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cowan, McClung, & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. M. Rhea, boots and shoes; 73 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Deane, R. H., & Co., Piedmont, West Va.; R. H. Deane, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Greenwald & Blum, Chicago, Ill.; L. Blum, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldstein, A., & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; I. H. Goldstein, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Greenough, B., & Co., Portland, Me.; H. M. Maling, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Healy, R., Worcester, Mass., cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Halle, L. Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, carpets, dress goods, and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

Keet & Rountree Mercantile Company, Springfield, Mo.; N. M. Rountree, notions; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kirschbaum, A. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lutz, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Brand, boots and shoes; Holland House.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; S. Maas, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies' waists and wrappers, 55 Franklin Street; Gilsey House.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. Duncan, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 45 Lispenard Street; Union Square Hotel.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Rieke, W. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, carpets, notions, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Pogue, The, H. & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. W. Pogue, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Payne, F. A., Boston, Mass.; laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dry goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. H. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods, 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Sprague, South Boston, Va.; J. Stebbins, laces and linens, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Spencer & White, Rome, N. Y.; H. D. Spencer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets and rugs, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...5:54

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:07	Gov. Isl'd	6:48	H. Gate	8:37
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:42	Gov. Isl'd	7:21	H. Gate	9:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 7.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Schr. Laura M. Lund, St. Thomas, &c.	8:00 P. M.	
John Wilson, Belize, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitt's, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Elleric, Cape Colony and Natal	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.		3:00 P. M.
New York, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 9.		
State of Nebraska		10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 10.		
Algonquin, Charleston, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull		
Panama, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 11.		
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Isld., &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Castello, London		
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. †12 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes here at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 7.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico, Nov. 29.
Auguste Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Castello, London, Nov. 25.
City of Everett, Gibraltar, Nov. 20.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 1.
Mobile, London, Nov. 25.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 1.
State of Texas, Brunswick, Dec. 3.
Strathford, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 23.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

Alps, Kingston, Dec. 1.
Cearense, Para, Nov. 27.
Kasbek, Swansea, Nov. 23.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Nov. 30.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 27.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 26.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 2.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

British King, Antwerp, Nov. 27.
Dora, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Nov. 27.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 30.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Comal, Galveston, Dec. 4.
Linda, Shields, Nov. 25.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 4.
Boston City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Francisco, Hull, Nov. 27.
Niagara, Nassau, Dec. 7.
Persia, Hamburg, Nov. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 4.

SUNDAY, DEC. 12.

Boston, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 4.

Arrived.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Robertson, Rio Janeiro Nov. 13, St. Lucia 28th, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Salamanca, (Br.,) Reynolds, Progreso Nov. 27, with hemp to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico Nov. 28 and Havre Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Santos Nov. 9, Rio Janeiro 11th, and Bahia 19th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C Foster.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Nov. 26, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Savanilla Nov. 24, Cartagena 25th, Port Limon 29th, and Kingston Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:55 P. M.

Bark Nellie Troop, (of Bristol,) Kinney, Rio Janeiro Oct. 5, via Barbados Nov. 17, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Inverurie, (of Aberdeen,) Charleson, Sourabaya July 12, Besoeki 25th, and Probolingo Aug. 4, with sugar to Hewlett & Lee; vessel to Belfour, Williamson & Co.

Bark Hollinswood, Knight, Cape Town, via Barbados, 48 days, in ballast to Stephen H. Mills & Co.

Bark Grundloven, (Nor.,) Neilson, London 87 days, with chalk to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS John Bright, (Br.,) Keene, Liverpool Nov. 20, in ballast to order. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 6, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Santuit, towing one barge.

Spoken.

Ship Lyndhurst, (Br.,) Beatty, Calcutta for New York, was spoken Nov. 7 in lat. 6 south, long. 89 east.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A cablegram from Callao states that the British bark Allonby, Capt. Forsyth, from Liverpool July 29 for Vancouver, B. C., put into Callao on a date not given, with her Captain sick.

The Norwegian bark Robert Scrafton, Capt. Iversen, from Savannah Oct. 25, arr. at Granton, England, Dec. 5. She reports having encountered very heavy weather on the passage, and received some damage, besides losing all her boats.

The Austrian steamer Bathori, from Trieste Nov. 6 and Malta Nov. 18, for the Clyde, has been wrecked at Port Patrick, on the coast of Scotland, bordering the North Channel. No lives were lost.

The Norwegian ship P. G. Blanchard, Capt. Zachariasen, which was towed to Limerick Nov. 18, after having returned to Cappa, Ireland, damaged from a hurricane on her passage from Liverpool for Liscombe, N. S., has been temporarily repaired, and on Dec. 3 proceeded to Langesund, Norway, where she is owned.

PALERMO, Dec. 6.—The Anchor Line steamer Alsatia, Capt. Swain, from New York Oct. 8 for Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports, when entering this port Dec. 2 struck a submerged obstacle and a leak was started in her forehold. The damage to the vessel is being repaired.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—Nine hundred tons of cargo have been taken out of the British steamer Cyprus, which went ashore near Flushing while bound from Boston for this port, as previously reported. The work of lightening is proceeding well.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that as soon as practicable the bell buoys at Despair Island and Ohio Ledge, Narragansett Bay, and the can and nun buoys throughout the Third Lighthouse District, except those in New York Harbor, will be taken up for the Winter months and replaced by spar buoys of the same color and number in each case. The iron buoys in Upper New York Bay and Lower New York Bay will be kept in position until their removal is compelled by floating ice.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—SS Teviotdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, from New York for Dunkirk, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee yesterday.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Arcadia, (Ger.,) Capt. Mattens, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Luciline, (Br.,) Capt. Tucker, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from Barcelona for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Capt. Milburn, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Swansea Dec. 4.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Nunan, for New York, sld. from Glasgow Dec. 4.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Shields Dec. 4.

SS Noviembre, (Span.,) Capt. Lazena, for New York, sld. from Barry Dec. 4.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Capt. Lawson, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 3.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 4.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New York, via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Palermo Dec. 2.

SS Andalusia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroder, Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Focasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hodwin, from New York, via Trieste and Venice, arr. at Fiume Dec. 2.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 7 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York, via Marseilles and Genoa, arr. at Leghorn Dec. 4.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New York, arr. at Manchester Dec. 4.

WHAT IS LIFE?

A Discovery by Prof. Gates, of Washington, which Answers the Question.

An Interesting Subject.

"What is life?" This question has been asked during all ages, but it has never until now been successfully answered. Prof. Elmer Gates of Washington, who has been making great experiments with the microscope, has made virtually a double microscope; in other words, he brings the image of the first microscope on the lens, which picture on the lens is enlarged by the second microscope so that many things which it is impossible to see with an ordinary microscope are revealed. In this way he is able to see the smallest cells of the body in an exceedingly large form. He says: "Cut a piece of protoplasm into a number of pieces and each piece will still be alive," thus proving that the germs of life exist in even the minutest particle of the body.

But he goes farther and says that he believes mind is life, and that mind is present in every particle of the body. This is a new, a startling, a wonderful theory, and it may lead to a revolution on the subjects of disease, health, and of happiness. It explains clearly one thing and that is, why the mind is frequently affected when the body is disordered, and it brings home the question of health or disease very forcibly.

It becomes plain that in order to have a clear head and a strong mind one must have a body that is in perfect condition. When the body is deranged the mind cannot work rightly. With pains in the back, nausea, weariness, bearing down sensations, and all the symptoms indicating a weakened condition of the kidneys and urinary organs, there is certain to be a clouding of the intellect which calls for immediate action. This action can only be successfully taken by using some great, modern discovery that is certain to put the cell tissues in perfect shape. There is such a discovery and it is doing more to counteract pain and establish health than anything known to modern times. In speaking of it Dr. William Edward Robson of London says: "I emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's Safe Cure than by all the medicines in the British pharmacopoeia." Doctor R. A. Gunn, dean of the United States Medical College, says: "I prescribe and use Warner's Safe Cure in both acute and chronic Bright's disease and commend it most frankly."

Such statements should convince any man or woman that there is no need of further suffering, if a prompt use is made of the remedy that is commended so highly.

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SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

BUY YOUR FURS FROM THE MANUFACTURER, C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av. Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, and Persian Lamb specialties. Wholesale and retail.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 5TH AVE.,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
Now on Exhibition
DAY AND NIGHT.
Executors' Sale by Auction
of
Oil Paintings and Statuary,
By direction of
DUNCAN SMITH, Attorney, Wall St., New York, and GEORGE C. BRACKETT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Executors of the estate of Ellen Thurston, deceased, including the Statue of
"Rebecca at the Well"
By Joseph Mozier, 1812 to 1870, one of his most important works;
a Superb Copy of Titian's Flora, &c., &c.;
also choice paintings by
American and Foreign Artists
formerly belonging to
The Late Benjamin Fitch,
The estate of James Mills, and several private Collectors, and by order of
THE QUEEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
and other parties in interest, several pieces of Marble Statuary, to be sold
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
December 9 and 10, at 8 o'clock.

YEREANCE ANSWERS QUIGG

Detailed Plans of the County Chairman for a New Enrollment of Republicans.

THE REFORMER'S PROPOSITION

A Conference Committee Suggested and Its Duties Outlined—The Correspondence Leaves the Controversy About Where It Was Before.

Chairman Quigg's plans for the reform of the Republican enrollment in this city and his offer of terms for a settlement of the differences existing in the party ranks were made public yesterday, when James Yereance gave out the correspondence which has recently passed between him and the County Chairman. The correspondence consists of two long letters, one from Mr. Quigg to Mr. Yereance, and the other from Mr. Yereance to Mr. Quigg.

On Nov. 29 Mr. Quigg wrote to Mr. Yereance outlining his ideas as to the plan by which he thought "it ought to be easily possible to recover to the Republicans of New York City a united and harmonious organization." The County Chairman prefaced his plan with the declaration that he had been so "wickedly abused and lied about" that he doubted whether it was worth while for him to present any plans at all. He explained why, in his opinion, the December primaries could not be abandoned, and then gave his solution of the situation, as follows:

> I suggest that the opposition, whether it consists in an opposition inside the organization or an opposition from without, shall themselves get together and, without making any formal attack upon our enrollment, without saying or doing those things that will tend to increase the heat and friction, formally resolve that it is in the interest of a united and harmonious Republican Party that there should be a new enrollment of the Republicans of the County of New York. Let them thereupon appoint a committee, instructing it to take such measures as may be necessary, in its judgment, to obtain such an enrollment. I suggest that that committee meet and propose a conference with representatives of the Republican County Committee.

Pleasant Speeches and Delay.

> If this resolution reaches us before our December meeting it will, naturally, be laid over for the consideration of the January meeting of the new committee. Such action as is taken upon it and such speeches as are made with regard to it will all be of a friendly and appreciative tone indicative of the purpose of the organization to make a favorable response. Then at the January meeting we can appoint a committee to confer with your committee. Your committee and our committee can get together and jointly resolve that there ought to be a revision of the constitution and a new enrollment. They can appoint two committees, either of themselves or of outsiders, one of these committees to revise the constitution and the other to conduct the enrollment.
>
> The constitution can then be written. It can be submitted to our County Committee, and upon its adoption it will be the lawful and regular constitution of the party. In its provisions there will be incorporated the plan of enrollment, and thereupon, that plan being adopted, the enrollment will take place under the supervision of that agreed upon committee, who, as I said, might be composed precisely as seemed good to the two conferring committees representing us and representing the protestants. The enrollment being had, primaries would be held and a new County Committee created. Thereupon our County Committee would cease to exist, and the new one would come into lawful and regular existence.

December Primaries Illegal.

In his answer to this communication, dated Dec. 3, Mr. Yereance contended that the primaries could not legally be held on Dec. 14, "because nearly all the district associations throughout the city are dead," and suggested that now was the time for reorganizing the party, declaring that "there is room for but one Republican Party in Greater New York." He wrote:

> I would, therefore, favor the appointment of committees—one by the skeleton of your County Committee, and composed of clean men of recognized high character and standing in the community and who have not been discredited before the people; and the other of like character and standing appointed by those sterling Republicans, enrolled and unenrolled, who are banding together for the success of Republican principles in State and National affairs, and who recognize the only platform on which the best elements of society can ever hope to win in municipal elections, viz.: the Republican platform of 1894 of non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

The duties of this Conference Committee Mr. Yereance defined to be: to present a revised constitution that will prevent the abuses now complained of; to bring about a new enrollment, under which primaries and district conventions should be held and a new County Committee elected; to provide for keeping the rolls open to all; to give all conventions the right to select their own temporary officers; to give any delegate in any nominating convention the right to nominate candidates for office.

Mr. Yereance closed by declaring that Mr. Quigg's determination to go ahead with the primaries and the election of a new committee, "with the promise of a possible reorganization some time next year," did not offer sufficient encouragement "to warrant stopping the further progress of a new organization to secure the end sought."

State Senators Grumbling.

It is reported that many of the Republican State Senators are grumbling over what some of them call Senator Platt's "meddling" in their affairs. They are declaring, it is said, that Charles A. Ball, Deputy Senate Clerk, should be elected Clerk in place of John S. Kenyon, resigned, and that there is no reason why Senator Platt should indorse ex-Assemblyman Whipple for the place. Mr. Ball, it is asserted, had secured the promises of support of every Senator when Whipple entered the race, and that had Senator Platt not interfered Ball would have been chosen.

Miss Coppage to Fast Sixty Days.

Miss Helen Coppage of Columbus, Ohio, who fasted for thirty days at Pittsburg in 1893, began a fast last night at Huber's Museum, East Fourteenth Street, which she says will last sixty days. The longest fast on record is that of Succi, made in Paris. He went without food for fifty-six days and two hours, but he could not recover, and died insane. Other famous fasts are those of "Dr." Tanner, forty days, and G. Henry Stratton, 37½ days. A large crowd gathered in the room where Miss Coppage will live and watched her eat her last meal. She will live on twenty-four ounces of water a day, and she expects her weight of 175 pounds to be reduced about one pound a day. She will be watched day and night, and will receive $3,000 if her experiment is successful.

Funeral of Samuel M. Blatchford.

Funeral services for Samuel Milford Blatchford, who died last Friday, were held yesterday morning at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, at 11:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiated, assisted by the full choir of the church. Many persons connected with the United States Customs Service, in which Mr. Blatchford served for twenty-five years, were present. The pall bearers were ex-Surveyor J. C. McGuire, Gen. Anson G. McCook, John F. Plummer, Gen. Howard Carroll, Baron de Warden, Harry Ward, ex-Alderman John C. O'Conor, James Kain, Richard Lounsbery, and Anthony Sherman. The body was taken to Newport for interment.

North Side Board of Trade.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Side Board of Trade last evening, at 278 Alexander Avenue, a communication was received from the Police Department announcing that provision had been made for a patrol wagon for the recently established station at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue. The chair reported that consents were being obtained from property owners for the extension of the Suburban elevated system to Bedford Park, and that George Gould had said that as soon as the consents were obtained the work would be begun.

Col. R. G. Smith's Divorce Suit.

Master in Chancery Isaac Taylor of Jersey City yesterday began taking testimony in the divorce suit brought by Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., against his wife, on statutory grounds. The examination was private, even the witnesses being admitted singly. Mrs. Smith's defense is a denial of her husband's charges. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, who are now in the father's custody.

BURGLARS IN PROVIDENCE.

Boston's Fight with Crime Has Forced an Undue Share of It on Her Neighbor City.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—Burglars have held high carnival in Providence during the last thirty hours. The police say that the town has been overrun with criminals, suspects, and "hoboes" since the Boston police have been engaged in a vigorous campaign against them, giving them no quarter.

At an early hour this morning the residence of Isaac F. Liscomb, a shoe merchant at 67 Princeton Street, was entered by burglars through a window opening upon the portico. Almost everything down stairs of value was examined by the thieves. They made careful selections from the silverware and clothing. They also took a gold watch and chain, a scarfpin, and other jewelry, the best hat of the elder Liscomb, and a new overcoat belonging to his son. One burglar left an old pair of shoes in exchange for a new pair.

The sideboard was stripped of its solid silver and ornaments. The burglars regaled themselves with cordials and brandy from the decanters. They ate, too, of the best in the house. They took about $40 in money belonging to Joseph Liscomb and about half as much belonging to his father.

The house is in the fashionable district. The goods stolen were worth about $600 in all.

On Sunday morning two burglars were surprised at their work in the Peabody shoe store, at 88 Snow Street. Policeman Charles Bennett captured one of them, with whom he started toward the Central Station, not far distant. The officer was just taking his prisoner up the stone steps at the entrance, when the latter's confederate came up. He knocked Bennet off the steps with a heavy slungshot. The policeman staggered and fell, but held on to his prisoner. A fierce struggle followed, in which Bennett was cut in the left hand, and his grip on the burglar was broken. The policeman broke his nightstick, and, though he knocked the prisoner twice on the head, the latter got away. The policeman was unable to reach the revolver in his hip pocket on account of his heavy rubber coat. One of the burglars was chased more than a mile through yards and over fences.

The Third district police captured a burglar on the east side. His name is given as Charles Foster. He was to-day held without bail for the Grand Jury. Foster broke into the house of the Holy Nativity, the Episcopal convent at John and Benefit Streets.

SOROSIS AND ALTRUISM.

Subject Discussed at the Regular Monthly Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The regular monthly meeting of Sorosis was held yesterday for the first time in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the acoustic properties of which, it was generally agreed, left much to be desired.

"Is Modern Education Developing the Intellectual Powers to the Neglect of Altruistic Principles?" was the question which Sorosis put to herself, and if she did not answer it exactly as it was formulated, she at least declared strongly in favor of altruism as the great good to be desired.

Mrs. Sara Conant Ostrom was the Chairman of the day, and K. M. Server, Fannie Hallock Carpenter, Lucy C. Thomas, Agnes Warner Mastick, Emily Palmer Cope, and Annie Beaston carried on the discussion. Some attention was given to the newspapers. Mrs. Carpenter thought that the press might do a great deal in the way of education. "How much does it give generally to intellectual matters?" she asked. "One small column, perhaps, and the remainder of the paper to other things, though undoubtedly the editor is wise in this, for he knows that if he gave more the people would not read it. There are some suggestions of altruism to be obtained from the press, but not to a great extent. The dictionary has five words derived from alter, the root of altruistic, and fifteen from ego."

The discussion was closed on the altruistic side by Miss Beaston. She was announced to speak in the negative, but it was difficult to believe from her enthusiasm that that was the side which she really favored.

"The whole idea of modern education is service," said Miss Beaston. "Education of the masses is to be the salvation of the country, and if the mind is educated at the expense of the heart, poor are we. Fill the individual with a sense of obligation. The object of education is not to fill the mind with dry quotations. A child who learns in that way has the words but not the ideas. I can tell you a story of a little girl who learned by words, and it is a true story. She had the word dogma given her to spell, and she spelled it correctly—'d-o-g-m-a, dogma.'

"'Now, make a sentence,' said the teacher, 'using the word dogma.'

"The little girl did so, and handed up her paper with great delight. This is what the teacher read on it:

"'The dog ma had three puppies.'

"There is another of a little Boston boy, who on being asked what was the cause of the American Revolution, said it was the Stamp act. He had caught the words, but not the meaning.

"Teachers are often obliged to move with the machinery of the school when they are confident themselves that they are not teaching the children properly. But it is not fair to judge any system by its result, but by its ideal. It is not the education of the head, but of the heart, which is needed.

"The word to the poor student in his bare room and to the rich student in his magnificent library is the same. 'Not for yourselves, ye birds, your nests ye build,' and this is the idea of modern education."

POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.

Paper on the Subject Read Before the Mycological Club.

Many interesting and useful facts regarding that appetizing but frequently dangerous morsel, the mushroom, were brought out at the meeting of the New York Mycological Club in the College of Pharmacy Building last night. The paper of the evening, "Mushrooms: Their Economic and Pathogenic Relations," was written by Dr. Henry G. Piffard, but he was unable to be present, and it was therefore read by Prof. S. E. Jelliffe of the College of Pharmacy. The writer maintains that all the methods for determining between poisonous and non-poisonous mushrooms which now find popular credence are utter fallacies, and that the thorough scientist alone is capable of distinguishing the non-edible fungi.

"The old test," says Dr. Piffard, "of inserting a silver spoon in the vessel of boiling fungi and deciding that, if it is blackened by the process there is danger, and that if it remains uncolored the mushrooms are edible, is a fallacy which may be easily proved by one of an investigating turn of mind. Likewise, it is a mistake to believe that certain markings which have generally been regarded as 'sure signs,' indicate the safe and the dangerous fungi. Not even by the genus can the edibility of the mushroom be determined.

"There is another fact which should be brought more prominently before the public, and that is that from the chemist's standpoint the mushroom is more like animal than vegetable matter, and is, therefore, liable to rapid putrefaction. A great many cases of poisoning may be traced directly to this cause. Mushrooms putrefy quite as rapidly as meats, and there is always danger of ptomaine poisoning."

Mr. C. W. Custer exhibited some interesting pictures, in color, of the specimens which he had collected during the Summer, and Prof. Lucien M. Underwood of the Chair of Botany of Columbia University, who presided, showed a number of curious specimens.

Bravery of Police and Firemen.

President Moss of the Police Board and President Sheffield of the Fire Department have accepted the invitation of the Men's League of the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to speak at its public meeting this evening. The subject of both speakers will be "Modern Heroes," and it is understood that the addresses will be tributes to the bravery of the police and firemen of the city.

Consumption? TRY

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ANGELL-GOULD CASE ENDS

A Jury Quickly Gives a Verdict in Favor of the Defendants.

HELEN AND FRANK IN COURT

Mrs. Margaret E. Coady Testifies and Repudiates Mrs. Angell and Her Claim Against the Estate on the Ground of a Marriage.

The case of Sarah Ann Angell against the estate of Jay Gould was brought to an end yesterday when a jury in the Supreme Court declared a verdict against the plaintiff. From the nature of the testimony taken yesterday before Justice Freedman there is hardly any probability that the claim of Mrs. Angell will ever be heard of again.

When the case was called yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Miss Helen Gould was in the courtroom. She was dressed in a purple waist and plain dark skirt and appeared much interested with everything connected with the proceedings from the grave and deliberate conduct of Justice Freedman to the appearance of the spectators. She was accompanied by several lady friends. Her brother Frank sat near her during the trial.

Mrs. Margaret E. Coady, who represented the alleged claim of Mrs. Angell against the estate on the allegation that she was the lawful widow of Jay Gould, was present and was the chief witness. On taking the stand Mrs. Coady, after answering a few questions, told her story, in which she repudiated Mrs. Angell and her claim against the estate. She declared that she went into the case to right a wrong, and believed that she was dealing with honest people. She added, with a touch of regret, "I have found out differently, and see the trouble that I have gotten into.

"It was only ten days ago," she continued, "that Mrs. Angell's daughter wrote to me that she was the daughter of Jay Gould and that her mother held the papers." She said that she now had no claim to the Gould estate, and that the deed giving her Mrs. Angell's claim on account of her alleged widowhood was of no use to her whatever.

Mr. Root, counsel for the Gould interests, read a letter from Mrs. Angell saying that she had never been married to Jay Gould, to any one of that name, or of the name of Jay Jackson. Mr. Root presented evidence to disprove the claim of Mrs. Angell or Mrs. Coady in spite of this letter and of the testimony of Mrs. Coady.

Justice Friedman directed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendants, and the Angell matter was quickly settled. Miss Gould left the court seemingly happy at what she had learned by her visit.

JONES CONVERTS A DISTILLER.

Georgia Man Sells His Liquor Business and Joins the Church.

CANTON, Ga., Dec. 6.—A startling instance of prudence tempering religious enthusiasm is disclosed by the sale yesterday of the whisky distillery of J. W. Carmichael, whose product has been very popular hitherto throughout this section. Mr. Carmichael last September was a constant attendant at the revivals led by the Rev. Sam Jones. So wrought upon was his conscience by the words of the evangelist that he resolved then and there to abandon his evil business. But when he began to think what a loss would fall on him by a summary retirement, he decided that it was best to keep on manufacturing liquor until he could dispose of his business at a profit. He continued to operate the distillery until yesterday, when he consummated an advantageous sale. He straightway went to church, professed his complete conversion, and was accorded good standing in the congregation.

It is said that some other of the county distillers contemplate a similar step, but it may be a long time before they are able to follow their brother's example unless they sell out at a loss.

Accused Broker Surrenders.

George Hegelweide, a broker, surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon on a charge brought against him by Oscar E. A. Weissner, who alleges that Hegelweide swindled him in Wall Street. The accused gave bail in the sum of $1,500. Last Friday William E. Mitchell, Hegelweide's partner, was arrested on a similar charge made by Weissner, who claimed that he had swindled him out of $3,500. Weissner says he lost $5,100 through his dealings with both the accused on what he believes were bogus tips.

Hegelweide yesterday denied that he was guilty of swindling Weissner.

A Boy Robber Held.

Benjamin Feinstein, eleven years old, of 223 East Eighty-second Street, was held in $500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. He is accused by Stephen Barnett, eleven years old, of 242 East Eighty-seventh Street, of having robbed him of his rosary beads in Central Park on Sunday afternoon. Barnett was assaulted by a crowd of gamins under the lead of Feinstein, as he alleges. The prisoner will be cared for by the Gerry society until his trial comes off.

Corruption at the Polls Rebuked.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Inspired by recent events in this State, Judge Falligant, in Savannah, this morning, delivered a ringing charge to the Grand Jury, deploring bribery and corruption at the polls. He said there was a no more shocking sight than that of white men trying to debauch poor, ignorant negroes on election day. Judge Falligant insisted that his charge was not directed against other places alone, but was intended also for home effect.

Georgia Football Advocates Win.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—It is regarded to-night as certain that Gov. Atkinson will veto the anti-football bill. Reports have come to the Governor that the discontinuance of football at the university has already had a bad effect, and, though he has not stated his position, it is believed that he considers the anti-football bill an unwise measure, and does not wish to see it become a law. The bill will be passed upon to-morrow.

GRANTS OF CITY MONEY

Board of Estimate Responds Generously to Demands Made Upon It for the Libraries.

CORONERS WITHOUT OFFICES

Bronx Borough Officials Must Be Provided For by New City Government—Appropriation for Viaduct at 153d Street.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment took up the final estimates again at a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner was present, while the District Attorney's office estimate was considered. A large number of men and women interested in the estimate for public libraries was also in attendance.

The board acted favorably upon the matter of building a viaduct over the Harlem Railroad tracks at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to cost $150,000. The viaduct will be 520 feet long and 50 feet wide.

The Department of Public Works asked for an extra appropriation of $19,500, needed for building an addition to Fordham Hospital. The department found that the estimate on the cost of the building had not been correct.

The board decided to allot to libraries the full amount it is permitted by law to disburse. The Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library applied for $15,000, but as it did not have a certificate from the State the board could not appropriate. An endeavor will be made to get a certificate in time to have the amount added to the budget later. Charles W. Dayton appeared on behalf of the Harlem Library, which was allowed $2,400. Judge Howland secured $82,000 for the New York Free Circulating Library. The Aguilar Library got $41,500, the Cathedral Free Circulating Library $8,800, and the University Settlement Library $4,000. The amounts given to other libraries were as follows: Washington Heights Free Library, $3,900; Maimonides Free Library, $9,500; St. Agnes Library, (which got only $200 last year,) $5,000, and the Young Women's Christian Association, $5,300.

Commissioner Collis presented to the board a water color view of the proposed viaduct in the Riverside Drive extension. It was referred to the engineer of the Controller's Department.

The departmental estimate for the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards was placed at $1,010,275.

No person connected with the District Attorney's office appeared when the time came to take up the estimate of that department, and the matter was laid over.

The two Coroners-elect in the Borough of the Bronx appeared and asked the board to provide for quarters for them. The Corporation Counsel advised that the board had not the power to do so. The new Coroners are therefore without offices until provided for by the new City Government.

BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Barry of Chicago Knocks Out Croot of Newcastle in London.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The battle between Barry of Chicago, and Croot of Newcastle, England, for the bantam-weight championship of the world, which was postponed from Nov. 15 last owing to the sudden death of John Fleming, manager of the National Sporting Club, came off this evening. Barry weighed in at 107 pounds and Croot at 104, the betting favoring the former.

In the twentieth round Barry with a crushing right-hander on Croot's jaw knocked him out, when only forty seconds remained to the stipulated limit.

Croot remained unconscious so long that medical assistance was called. It was found that he had sustained a severe concussion, though this is not expected to prove fatal. He has been removed to an apartment on the premises of the club.

RELICS IN THE BAY STATE.

The Old John Cooke House in Watertown Torn Down.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 6.—Another of Watertown's historic landmarks has been swept away by the march of progress. On Saturday the workmen completed the destruction of the old John Cooke house on Watertown Street, near California, which is better known in Watertown and adjacent places as "the Paul Revere House." Many interesting relics were unearthed while the structure was in process of destruction.

Beyond the large chimney the workmen came upon a second and more ancient fireplace, which was boarded up. The old timbers were only partially burned. The ancient iron crane and andirons were found in place. Another interesting relic, which was unfortunately carelessly destroyed, was a flintlock of exceedingly ancient type, which students of Colonial history say is very rare. Most of the relics found will be given to the Watertown Historical Society.

World's Fair Fire Damages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court to-day named the amounts of damages in the cases of the French Republic and other exhibitors, whose goods were damaged by fire, which on Jan. 8, 1897, destroyed the Casino and Manufacturers' Building at the World's Fair. Two weeks ago the Court decided that the World's Columbian Exposition was liable for damages, but at the time did not give amounts. Judge Grosscup found the plaintiffs' damages as follows: The French Republic, $57,760; P. H. Reimon, $1,615; Paul Sormain, $463; F. Forest, $1,200; Maxime Claire, $2,666.

Lake Schooner Fast in Ice.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 6.—The big schooner Lackawanna of Buffalo has been sighted fifteen miles from Green Bay, near the bay entrance, lodged in a pack of ice. It is believed from the position in which the schooner lies that she is in no immediate danger.

Chickasaws Reject the Treaty.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 6.—At Saturday's election in the Chickasaw Nation the proposition to ratify the Dawes-Choctaw treaty was defeated overwhelmingly.

Heikes Defeats Grimm.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—In the bird shoot today Rolla Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, challenger, defeated Charles Grimm of Clear Lake, Iowa, by a score of 91 to 87, in the shooting for the castiron medal. A strong wind from the southwest blew cutting snow into the faces of the contestants.

Duane Street Fire Losses.

The insurance loss on the fire at 178 Duane Street Sunday is estimated at $70,000, distributed as follows: Building, $20,000; Wiles Brothers, $15,000; Tiffany, $30,000; Rice Brothers, $5,000, and an unestimated water damage sustained by Fisher.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Ensign J. F. Carter's order of Dec. 1 is modified; upon detachment from the Saratoga he is ordered to the Vicksburg, instead of the Cincinnati.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Marblehead sailed from Norfolk for Port au Prince Dec. 4.

Newport sailed from New York for Greytown Dec. 5.

Oregon arrived at Port Townsend Dec. 5.

Dupont, Ericsson, Porter and Cushing arrived at Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 5.

The Yantic Nears Detroit.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Dec. 6.—The United States warship Yantic passed from the Welland Canal into Lake Erie to-day, and under favorable circumstances should reach Detroit late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning. The Yantic made the trip through the canal more rapidly than had been expected.

High-grade Plumbing Fixtures. The Meyer-Sniffen Co., L't'd, 5 E. 19th St., N. Y. —Adv.

The Amethyst

For years the Amethyst was "out of fashion," and to be out of fashion meant of course to be out of favor.

We could see no reason for slighting the beautiful Amethyst. Its rich color and purple splendor were delightful to the eye, and, when delicately mounted, its rare beauty ought again to win popularity.

Our skilled artisans have been mounting Amethysts according to our own ideas. We have them in Brooches, in Rings, in Hat Pins, in Charms, and in other ornamental articles of jewelry, and have lent an additional charm to their natural beauty by surrounding them with Diamonds, Pearls and Opals.

To-day the Amethyst is at the height of fashion and favor.

We believe our stock of Amethysts exceeds any other in America for purity of color and richness of settings.

We have a Brooch, in particular, which alone is worth a visit. It is a beautiful Pansy cut from one piece of Amethyst of exceptional size and color, the edges being trimmed with small diamonds. The mounting is a fine piece of work, and we show it with pride as a superb specimen of the jeweler's art.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,

JEWELERS,

56 West 23d Street.

Open evenings, Monday,
Dec. 20th, until Christmas.

BOLD BURGLARY IN HARLEM

Safe Blown Open with Dynamite in Peiser's Delicatessen Store at 1,398 Third Avenue.

ROBBERS SECURED ONLY $15

Over $5,000 in Cash and Securities Were in an Inner Compartment Which the Intruders Vainly Tried to Force.

A daring burglary took place early yesterday morning in the delicatessen store of Albert Peiser, at 1,398 Third Avenue. A safe within two feet of the main door was blown open with dynamite, and although the intruders only got away with $15, there were negotiable unregistered United States bonds worth $3,000, $2,000 in checks and accounts and $496.44 in cash in the inner compartment, which they vainly tried to force. Capt. Young, of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and several detectives are at work on the case.

Peiser's delicatessen store is a very large establishment. There are no shades either to the windows or doors, and a gas jet is kept lighted all night long, so that everything that takes place in the store can be plainly seen from the sidewalk. On the second floor lives B. Hersey, a photographer. At about 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Hersey were awakened by a loud explosion in the store. They got up and heard voices down stairs, and also heard sounds similar to those made by workmen in a machine shop. The Herseys concluded that Mr. Peiser was having repairs or alterations made in the shop thus early in order not to interfere with business. About twenty minutes later, however, another explosion occurred much more violent than the first one. This awoke the daughter of the Herseys and George Tilton, an employe of the Herseys, who rooms on the floor above them.

Mr. Hersey, realizing that something was wrong, hastily donned some clothing and went out. When he reached the street he found the gas jet turned down and the store dark. He walked down as far as Sixty-seventh Street before he could find a policeman, and then when he imparted to him his suspicions that a burglary was being committed the officer refused to accompany him on the ground that the place was out of his jurisdiction. On his way back Mr. Hersey saw a man standing in the doorway of a saloon on the corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue and asked him to go to Peiser's store and watch while he hunted up a policeman.

After a search of thirty minutes Hersey found a policeman and when the pair returned there was a crowd about the store. Some one had fetched Mr. Peiser from his residence at 216 East Seventy-eighth Street, and he had found the safe with its outer door blown open and the inside one shattered. One of the drawers was missing. In this was the key that opened the compartment that contained the valuables above mentioned. Beside the safe was found a full kit of burglar's tools.

Next door to Peiser's store is the hairdressing apartments of Mrs. William H. Rahden. Rahden is a gripman employed on the Third Avenue Railway. The Rahdens live overhead, and for some time have tried to rent a room. Early Saturday afternoon an elderly man with whiskers and a companion, and later a young man, called to see the room. The young man engaged it and paid down $1.50. He did not, however, occupy it. Yesterday morning when Tilton went out to look at the looted store he saw this young man standing in a doorway near by. He asked him why he had not occupied his room, and he said that he had stopped with his sisters, and was out to take an early morning constitutional.

It is thought that there may be some connection between the renting of this room and the burglary.

Episcopal Clergymen Meet.

"The Relation of the Duty of the Church to American Public Life" was the subject of discussion yesterday by the Episcopal clergymen at their meeting, at the Union Square Hotel. The attendance was unusually large. The Rev. T. R. Harris of St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, presided.

EARL SHOT HIMSELF.

Ex-Sexton of St. Clement's, Brooklyn, Dying in St. Mary's Hospital.

William H. Earl, thirty years old, of 2,794 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, shot himself through the head, yesterday, in Mrs. Minnie Lawrence's flat, at 1,265 Fulton Street. He is now dying, in St. Mary's Hospital. The shooting marks the probable end of a life which for two years has been wayward and the cause of great grief to Earl's family and friends.

He was formerly sexton of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, and comes of a good family. About nine years ago he married a young Brooklyn girl, and their life was happy until Earl met Mrs. Lawrence, who is a pretty woman and comes of a respectable family by the name of Hall, in East New York. Earl became infatuated with her, and finally left his wife.

Earl called at the house about 9 o'clock in the morning. Soon afterward the neighbors heard the sounds of quarreling in the Lawrence flat. Richard Meinke, the janitor, saw Earl pull Mrs. Lawrence out of the room and into the hall. He shouted to Earl to let the woman go. Earl released his hold, and Mrs. Lawrence ran down into the street. At the corner of Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue she met Policeman Welles, and told him that Earl had threatened to shoot himself.

Earl thought that Mrs. Lawrence had gone into Meinke's flat, and, drawing a revolver, he ran in and searched every room in the place. When he found she was not there he returned to her rooms and locked himself in. A few minutes later Mrs. Lawrence returned with Policeman Welles, who broke into the flat, and found Earl lying unconscious on the parlor floor, with a bullet in his head.

FEARS FOR THE CRAIGEND.

Belief that She Was Wrecked on Inaccessible Island.

Capt. Charleson of the British bark Inverurie, which arrived yesterday from Oriental ports, reported that on Sept. 15, in latitude 36 degrees 38 minutes south, longitude 22 degrees east, he spoke the American ship J. B. Wallker, from New York for Yokohama, which signaled that she had seen the wreck of a British bark on Inaccessible Island, but did not signal whether she had rescued the crew.

Just before the American vessel got beyond signaling distance she signaled that she was short of water. This was regarded by Capt. Charleson as indicating the presence of an extra number of persons aboard.

The Inverurie met strong westerly gales off Good Hope, and was twelve days rounding the Cape.

A report came from Philadelphia yesterday that fears were entertained for the safety of the British bark Craigend, Capt. Lewthwaite, which sailed from Philadelphia May 3, with refined oil for Hiogo, Japan. She had a crew of thirty-two men. Nothing has been heard of her. Belief was expressed in maritime circles yesterday that the vessel on Inaccessible Island was she.

Inaccessible Island is the westernmost of the Tristan d'Acunha group, lying in latitude 37 degrees 6 minutes south and longitude 12 degrees 18 minutes east, being in the South Atlantic, about east by south of Cape of Good Hope, and near the course of vessels bound from this coast around the Cape of Good Hope for Japan.

The Craigend is a four-masted steel vessel of 2,135 tons, built at Port Glasgow in 1889, hailing from Glasgow, and owned by the North British Shipping Company.

WATCHES and WATCH CHAINS.

For the holidays, we are displaying a most complete line of 14-karat Gold Watches and Chains.

Ladies' 14-karat Gold Watches, with special named movements	$18.50
In gentlemen's size	$35.00
The same movement in silver case	$10.00
14 kt. gold vest chains	$10.00 up
Lorgnette chains at	$7.50

Fob chains and charms at equally low prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.

Jewelers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

SCHAEFER MAY MEET SLOSSON.

The Champion Is Challenged for a Match Within Sixty Days.

As was expected when George Slosson won the title of champion of the world Saturday night at eighteen-inch balk-line billiards, he has received challenges to defend the title from Jacob Schaefer and Frank C. Ives. The former beat Ives in filing a challenge and posting forfeit money, and as the rules governing the championship emblem compel the champion to defend the title within sixty days, lovers of billiards may soon be treated to another exhibition between experts.

The "Young Napoleon" will have to wait until Schaefer has played Slosson, unless the latter agrees to his proposition to play a match game under the same conditions which governed the recent tournament, of 500 points each night for six nights, making a total of 3,000 points, for a wager of $5,000 to $2,500 on the result.

GOLF ON STATEN ISLAND.

Hockmeyer Wins the Challenge Cup on the Harbor Hill Links.

An interesting golf tournament was played yesterday by several members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club at Staten Island, for the challenge cup given a year ago by Malcolm Graham, Jr. The members eligible to compete were all those who had won a weekly handicap match on the club links during the Summer season. Fifteen players started and thirteen finished the contest, which was a long one of 36 holes, handicap. The cup was won by Otto Hockmeyer, a former cricketer of considerable repute in England, and one of Staten Island's able golfers. Austin P. Kelley came second. The players, with total results, are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Otto Hochmeyer	183	14	169
Austin P. Kelley	191	14	177
R. Conyngham	204	26	178
Paul B. Cooke	201	22	179
W. D. McKean	196	16	180
J. Maxwell Carrere	216	32	184
John A. Morton	201	14	187
Malcolm Graham, Jr.	192	4	188
H. B. Dickens	245	56	189
E. J. Shriner	249	56	193
Paul R. King	227	30	197
J. E. G. Higgins	231	18	213
Paul F. Kobbe, Jr.	257	40	217

E. M. Lawrence and L. J. Carrere did not finish.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens. Seven furlongs. Zarrow won, Triumph second, Los Cerrillos third. Time—1:29¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Montgomery won, O'Connell second, Lucky Dog third. Time—1:13½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Fort Augustus won, Personne second, Collins third. Time—2:08¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Salsuma won, The Roman second, St. Cataline third. Time—1:40.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Dr. Sharp won, St. Cuthbert second, Torsida third. Time—1:01¼.

DIPHTHERIA AT BELLEVUE.

Two Cases Discovered and Removed to the Willard Parker Hospital.

Two, and possibly three, cases of diphtheria were discovered at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. On Nov. 30 Mrs. Mary Elzoldt of 71 Second Avenue was admitted to the hospital suffering from a complication of diseases. She was placed in the Marquand Pavilion, under the care of Dr. Bigelow. Yesterday the physician reported to Superintendent Murphy that the patient had diphtheria. The Board of Health was notified at once, and soon Dr. Aspell hurried to the institution, decided that Dr. Bigelow was right, and sent the woman to the Willard Parker Hospital.

Dr. Wicks reported a suspicious case in his ward, and it was found that Miss Connie Eckert, a domestic of 141 West Fourth Street, was also suffering from the disease. She was likewise transferred to the Willard Parker Hospital.

Late in the afternoon a woman walked into the reception room and asked to be treated, as she felt ill. The physicians decided that she showed symptoms of diphtheria, and she was taken to the tent which is always set up on the grounds for cases of contagious disease, pending action by the Board of Health.

Medal to Col. di Cesnola.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A medal of honor has been presented to Col. L. P. di Cesnola of New York City for distinguished gallantry as Colonel of the Fourth New York Cavalry, at Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.

WRECKERS ON THE CENTRAL

Railroad Officials Say Obstructions on the Track Caused the Garrison's Disaster.

FRACTURE OF THE INNER RAIL

Testimony Before the Railroad Commissioners at Albany to Show Evidences of Crime—A Decision to be Given Soon.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Employes and officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at the investigation which was pursued by the Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day on the causes of the disastrous wreck on that road at Garrison's on Oct. 24, advanced an entirely new theory as to the cause of the wreck, which was to the effect that obstructions had been placed on the track to purposely wreck the train.

Superintendent of Motive Power William Buchanan started this theory by testifying that he found an indentation on the tire of the forward wheel on the right side of the engine truck, which, in his opinion, was caused by the wheel, while revolving, coming in contact with some obstruction, such as a railroad rail, placed on a two-inch elevation on the inside of the outer rail. The tire of the wheel was exhibited, as was plaster of paris casts of the indentation, which, however, was plainly visible on the tire.

This theory was further strengthened by Mr. Buchanan and P. H. Dudley, a rail expert in the employ of the company, in their explanation of a fracture of the inner rail of the track, which was also exhibited. This fracture occurred where two rails had been joined together. The nuts on the outer side of the rail plate, holding the joints together, were broken off, and both of the men testified that the simple derailment of the engine and train would not tear off the nuts, but that they had evidently been tampered with and knocked off previous to the wreck. Mr. Dudley also said that the end of one of the rails looked as though a chisel or a wedge had been driven into it in an effort to separate it from the rail to which it was joined.

Prof. Burr of Columbia College and former State Engineer Bogart, who were employed by the Central to examine the fracture in the roadbed, both testified that the water coming down the mountainside and lodging in a gully, on the east tracks, was not sufficient to deteriorate in any way the condition of the roadbed.

Assistant State Engineer and Surveyor Leutze, who examined the scene of the wreck for the commission, said that the water coming down from the mountain first attracted his attention. He measured it and found that it filled a quart measure every five seconds. In other words, 4,320 gallons of water came into that gully every twenty-four hours, and while he was there the ditch which was constructed to draw this water away was dry. The water had to go some place. He dug out some of the roadbed on the outside of the fracture two feet above high tide mark, and it was wet. This was evidently caused by the percolation of the water from the gully.

In his opinion, this water and gully had a weakening effect upon the embankment, but he could not say whether it was sufficient to cause the break in the roadbed. He knew of cases where the percolation of water from the canal through the towpath caused the outside of the embankment to break off in a vertical manner like that of the break which occurred on the roadbed.

Many other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was immaterial. Michael Clare, who formerly had charge of the section of the road where the wreck occurred, testified that he always considered the portion of the road which slipped away to be bad, and that it needed a great amount of care to keep it in condition. At the conclusion of the hearing the Commissioners promised to hand down their opinion on the causes of the wreck at an early date.

NATIVE HAWAIIANS ARRIVE.

A Delegation in Washington to Oppose Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The delegation of native Hawaiians who have come to this country to present a protest against the ratification of the annexation treaty reached Washington to-day. They are Col. John Richardson, James H. Kaulia, William Auld, and D. Kalaukalani.

They were not ready to make any statement concerning their mission, beyond the fact that they were here to present a protest, adding that they would be able to say more in a day or two.

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Alumni's Recommendations Regarding Plans to be Adopted.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York met last night with a committee of four from the alumni, in the college building, to discuss the proposed plans for new college buildings at St. Nicholas Terrace and Convent Avenue.

Everett P. Wheeler, speaking for the committee, offered the following resolutions expressing the unanimous views of that body:

> It is the sense of this committee that the plan to be adopted for the new college buildings should be one which admits of partial execution and further extension; that the plan should be one having entrances and appropriate architectural features on Convent Avenue; that we prefer the collegiate Gothic design for facades, and recommend its especial consideration, and that we assure the committee of the co-operation of the alumni in any endeavor to secure the grant of such additional sum as may be necessary to complete and equip the new college buildings on a scale and in a manner suitable to the greatness of our city and the needs of her young men.

The committee will act upon the recommendations and report to the Board of Trustees, which will meet in a week or ten days, and accept one of the plans.

DEBUT OF MISS GRINNELL.

Many Guests at an Attractive Reception in Her Honor.

One of the most attractive coming-out receptions of the season was that of Miss Daisy Grinnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Minturn Grinnell, which took place yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents, 18 West Thirty-seventh Street. Miss Grinnell recently returned to her native country after finishing her education, which was obtained in England, Germany, France, and Belgium.

The house decorations were notable, palms, smilax, and maidenhair fern being conspicuous among them. On one of the tables was a magnificent silver vase, presented by the British Government to Henry Grinnell, the débutante's grandfather, (who died in 1874,) for organizing an expedition that was sent to the Arctic in an attempt to rescue Sir John Franklin. The music was furnished by a Hungarian band stationed in a temporary stand erected in the hall behind a laurel arch. About 400 guests were present.

Miss Grinnell wore white moiré antique, with a corsage of chiffon, trimmed with pearls, and carried a bouquet of violets, white roses, and maidenhair fern tied with white satin. Mrs. Grinnell wore purple velvet and black and white lace. Miss Bessie Davis, Miss King, Miss Thompson, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Deborah Clapp, Miss Mattie Van Rensselaer, Miss Townsend, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, and Miss Root helped to receive.

Court-Martial on Two Soldiers.

A court-martial composed of Capt. W. H. Palmer of the Seventh Regiment; Capt. E. F. Austin, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. C. A. Coan, Ninth Regiment; Capt. J. K. Taylor, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Capt. C. P. Staubach of the Eighth Regiment, sat last night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to try Private F. P. De Vigne of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, charged with forging to a scoring card at Creedmoor on Oct. 12, the name of Scorer Creighton, and Corp. Charles W. Vickers of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, charged with false representation in that at Creedmoor he personated and shot for Private W. J. Thompson, who needed ten points to qualify in the 500-yard range. Decision was reserved in both cases.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Statement from Attorney General McKenna Concerning the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Attorney General McKenna, in his annual report to Congress, publishes a report of ex-Gov. George Hoadly, special counsel of the United States in the Pacific railroad cases, in which is set forth a history of the foreclosure suits which resulted in the sale of the Union Pacific to the Reorganization Committee, and the postponement of the Kansas Pacific sale until Dec. 15. Nothing of importance which has not already been made public is disclosed. As to the Central Pacific, the Attorney General says:

"The general features of the relations between the Government and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which includes what was the Western Pacific Railroad Company, are the same as those between the Government and the Union Pacific, notwithstanding that the Central Pacific was originally a California corporation. Its indebtedness to the Government on the 1st inst. was as follows, cents omitted:

Bonds loaned—	
Central Pacific	$25,885,120
Western Pacific	1,970,560
Interest paid by United States—	
Central Pacific	$44,640,220
Western Pacific	3,313,919
Accrued interest, five months, unpaid—	
Central Pacific	$396,222
Western Pacific	33,011
Interest repaid—	
By transportation, Central Pacific	$8,057,699
By cash, Central Pacific	658,283
By transportation, Western Pacific	9,367
Balance by interest not repaid—	
Central Pacific	$35,924,237
Western Pacific	3,304,552
Total indebtedness—	
Central Pacific	$61,909,357
Western Pacific	5,275,115
Grand total payable by Central Pacific	67,184,473
Sinking fund Central Pacific bonds	437,000
Sinking fund Central Pacific cash	7,003,569
Total sinking fund	7,440,569

"Crediting the company with all possible items disputed, as well as admitted to be due to it, there will be due on the first of January next $46,752,067.

"What steps may be taken to meet this indebtedness in the meantime remains to be seen, and the action of the Department will depend upon the circumstances existing at that date, no action having thus far been taken in order to avoid any question arising out of the claim of the company that by reason of the credits to which it is entitled, it has not yet been in default."

General Electric Street Railway Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Grosscup denied the motion of Charles A. Bates of New York for the appointment of a receiver for the General Electric Street Railway Company. Judge Grosscup, however, ordered that the books of the corporation be brought into court. Judge Grosscup also said that any attempt on the part of the company further to dispose of bonds during the pendency of the litigation would no doubt bring about the immediate appointment of a receiver.

The General Electric Company has an underground electric franchise covering several south side streets. Bates, who claims to be the owner of 2,000 shares of stock, charges that attempts were being made to fraudulently deprive him and other stockholders of their stock.

Nebraska Live Stock Rates.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 6.—The State Board of Trade and Transportation has issued an order allowing Nebraska railroads ten days in which to restore carload rates on live stock. The roads recently changed the method of fixing rates from carload to 100-pound lots, which was complained against as raising the rates 10 per cent. Pending an investigation, the board ordered that the old rates should be restored, and set Dec. 5 as the date on which the temporary restoration should be made. On application of the roads, this time has been extended.

Catskill Railroad Extension.

KINGSTON, Dec. 6.—Because of the refusal of the Kaaterskill Railroad to enter into a traffic arrangement for 1896 the shareholders of the Otis Elevating Railroad, the Catskill Mountain Railroad, and the Catskill and Tannersville Railway have decided to extend the latter railway from Kaaterskill station to Tannersville. The Catskill Mountain Railway Company has agreed to guarantee 6 per cent. dividends on the balance of $55,000 of the stock of the Catskill and Tannersville Railway Company, provided for by charter.

Fast Trains on the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Dec. 6.—A Union Pacific train Saturday ran forty-two miles, from Kearney to Grand Island, in 36 minutes, or seventy miles an hour. The 261 miles from Sidney to Grand Island were made in 238 minutes, an average of 65.6 miles an hour. To-day a special train was run from Julesburg to Council Bluffs, 294 miles, in 286 minutes. The average speed for the actual running time was 63.6 miles an hour.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The purchasing Trustees of the Union Pacific Railway Company sent to the National City Bank yesterday a check for $8,538,401 on account of the purchase money for the main line of the Union Pacific. The amount paid in to date is $14,688,401, besides $13,645,250 paid for the Sinking Fund securities.

The Directors elected yesterday at the annual meeting of the Lehigh and Hudson Railway Company were George F. Baker, Grinnell Burt, Charles Caldwell, H. C. Fahnestock, Henry Graves, Joseph S. Harris, Garret A. Hobart, Edward Lewis, John S. Martin, J. Rogers Maxwell, William R. Potts, Lewis A. Riley, and G. W. Sanford. The annual statement to June 30 last showed earnings $327,077, against $370,972 in 1896, operating expenses, $182,383, and net $144,694, against $155,150.

TO REDISTRICT CHICAGO.

The City Council Passes the Resolution Despite Republican Efforts to Prevent It.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—By a strictly party vote the City Council to-night passed a resolution to redistrict the entire city, and in order that no time shall be lost in the work, Mayor Harrison at once appointed a committee of seven Democrats to arrange the reapportionment.

The few Republicans in the Council were up in arms and did all in their power to block the passage of the resolution, but their efforts were fruitless.

The effect of the reapportionment, according to the belief of the Democrats and the fears of the Republicans, will be to smash the Republican machine in the city and make the council irretrievably Democratic.

This action has been discussed by the Democrats in private for some time, but they waited to spring it until Gov. Tanner had called an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of reapportioning the State, the ultimate object of which is said to be to help the Governor into the Senate.

BRANDRETH'S WILL FILED.

Contrary to Expectation, He Left an Estate of Only $100,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The last will of the late George A. Brandreth of Sing Sing, President of the Brandreth Pill Company, was filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's office here to-day. He left an estate of real and personal property valued at $100,000. He was reputed to be a millionaire, but before his last marriage he divided about half a million dollars among his children, which reduced his own property to about the figure given.

He divides his real estate at Rockaway Beach among his daughters, Mary Watson Borup and Fanny R. Kane; his stock in the company to his daughters, Eliza V. Larkin, and the rest to his wife, which includes the homestead at Rockaway Beach, barns, stables, and improvements; also all money in bank and $7,000 life insurance. This is in lieu of dower. He had before his death given her many houses and lots in Sing Sing. Francis Larkin, Jr., and John I. Kane, both of Sing Sing, his sons-in-law, have qualified as executors. The will was dated Oct. 30, 1897.

Houseboat for Immigrants.

So cramped are the emigrant quarters in the Barge Office used by the Immigration Bureau, pending the rebuilding of the Ellis Island Station, that Commissioner Fitchie has hit upon enlarging the accommodations by chartering some sort of steam-heated craft to be tied up at the end of the Barge Office Pier, to serve as a houseboat. This will be used for quartering detained immigrants in the daytime. At bedtime and mealtime they will be escorted back to the Barge Office annex.

JILTED LOVER'S TRIUMPH

Miss Goldstein Was Discarded in Turn, and Glick Was Coaxed and Bribed to Marry Her.

FRANK'S FLAME MERCENARY

He Demanded $200 Cash from the Father of His Bride-to-Be, Refused a Check, and Abandoned Her at the Eleventh Hour.

East side social circles are highly amused over a sensational wedding which took place at Pacific Hall, at 209 East Broadway, on Sunday, when a discarded lover was fetched to marry his old flame, and made her folks pay him in good money of the Republic before he would agree to have the knot tied. Mrs. Rosenberg, wife of the proprietor of Pacific Hall, remarked: "I never laughed so much in six years, and I am laughing still, as you see."

Miss Sarah Goldstein is twenty-five, petite, a good linguist and brilliant pianist, and over two years ago she became engaged to Bernard Glick, a young huckster who buys his stock in Gansevoort Market, and does a good business selling it on the east side. He is two years younger than Sarah, fairly good looking, and owns his own horse and wagon. But an evil shadow crossed the couple's path in the shape of a contractor tailor, who employs three or four hands. His name is Jacob Frank. He is better dressed than Glick, and his hands are not rough from handling vegetables all day.

He made love to Sarah, for her brother is a wealthy clothing manufacturer in Great Jones Street, and she is the pet of the family. Her heart gradually went out to him until nothing of it was left for Barney Glick, and she resolved to reject him as gently as possible.

"Barney," she said to him one day, "I love you, indeed, dearly, but you are altogether too young to marry, so we'll consider our engagement at an end."

Barney pleaded with her long and passionately, but in vain; so he went his ways, selling vegetables and accumulating money.

In the meantime the course of the new love ran smoothly with Sarah and Jacob, and the wedding was set for Sunday, Dec. 5. Some 300 guests were invited to the wedding, and the dinner that was to follow cost over $500.

On Saturday evening Nemesis chased up Sarah for a while, when Jacob Frank called on Mr. Goldstein and said he must have $200 before the wedding came off. Mr. Goldstein offered him a check for that amount, but Frank remarked that payment on a check could be revoked before the banks opened, and insisted on having cash. No ready cash, however, was on hand. Frank went off in a huff, and on Sunday morning Mr. Goldstein received a telegram from him, dated from Boston, saying that there would be no wedding in Pacific Hall with him as bridegroom.

In the meantime the guests were trooping down to Pacific Hall, and the dinner was cooking. The rabbi who was to officiate also arrived, and so did the bride, but the bridegroom came not.

When Sarah learned of Jacob Frank's perfidy she nearly went into hysterics. A brief consultation was held between Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Landau, his partner, and Wolf Rosenberg, the proprietor of the hall.

"What a pity that such a nice dinner should be eaten without a wedding," observed Mr. Rosenberg, and then, as he caught sight of an experienced schachen, he added: "We'll have a wedding, anyway." He called the schachen and asked what suitable young man he had on his list for a bridegroom. The schachen took out his memorandum book, and after running his finger along the lists sighed, as he said he did not have any one to suit the lovely and accomplished Sarah.

"Why, look over there!" exclaimed Landau to Goldstein, pointing to Barney Glick, who stood in a corner grinning. Glick had heard about the affair, and had come to gloat over Sarah's disappointment.

"Let's make him the bridegroom," continued Landau. "I'll manage it."

"Do whatever you can," said Goldstein. "Let us not lose so much money for nothing."

Landau then whispered something to Sarah, whose countenance brightened up with hopeful smiles, and she replied, "Sure, if you can only manage it. He then went over to Glick, and opened negotiations.

"Why don't you send for Jake and give him the $200 he asked for?" queried Barney, tauntingly. "Her brother has money enough."

"Sarah wouldn't have him now for a basket of diamonds," replied Landau, "and you can have the $200 to-morrow."

"I take $200 after she told me I was too boyish?" cried Barney, reproachfully. "This boy will take $500 in cash now, or he doesn't marry."

Landau hurried back to the principals, who instructed him to try and compromise on $350, but Barney was obdurate, therefore Goldstein with a sigh wrote out a check for $500, which was promptly cashed by Mr. Rosenberg.

Glick pocketed the money, and then went over to Sarah with the words, "I suppose you're willing to marry me, after all?"

"Yes, dear," replied Sarah, "I'm glad Jake's gone. He talked me over by saying your hands were rough and hard, and that you brayed like a donkey in the street when you cried your goods. But I guess you'll be able to open a store now and have a salesman."

Then the wedding ceremony proceeded, and the guests bade the newly wedded couple mazal-tof (good luck) and enjoyed the dinner.

"Won't Jake Frank tear his clothes when he hears that I got $500!" chuckled Barney.

PLANS FOR NEW COURT HOUSE.

The Bids for Construction Will Be Opened on Dec. 20.

The plans for the new building for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court were formally approved yesterday by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The advertising for bids for construction will be begun at once, and the bids opened on Monday, Dec. 20, at noon. Justice Ingraham was anxious to have the contract let before the end of the year to avoid any possible complications after the consolidation.

The new Court House will cost $700,000, and will be erected at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The plans as prepared by James Brown Lord show that the structure will cover 50 feet on Madison Avenue, with 150 feet on Twenty-fifth Street and an L at the rear extending to the middle of the block. It will be three stories in height, of white marble, with exquisite decorations, statues, and mural paintings.

One peculiarity of the contract is that one contractor must take entire charge of all the work, from the tearing down of the building on the site to the decorations of the new building.

FIGHT ON A CABLE CAR.

Passenger Who Refused a Damaged Coin in Change, Used a Knife.

A slightly disfigured nickel, offered as change by Conductor Frank McNevins on a north-bound Lexington Avenue cable car yesterday morning, precipitated a fight. Frederick Cowan of 167 East Ninety-ninth Street boarded the car with a valise. He offered a quarter to pay his fare, and in the change he found the deteriorated coin. He refused to accept it, and McNevins refused to exchange it for another.

Cowan argued until his patience gave out, and then he rang up three fares against the conductor to get even. McNevins seized his passenger's valise and demanded 15 cents. This started the fight, in which the gripman and George Mayforth of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, another passenger, joined. Cowan drew a knife and cut McNevins in the left breast, while Mayforth had his hand gashed in trying to disarm him. When two policemen boarded the car women were fainting, and the fighters were struggling from one end of the vehicle to the other.

Cowan was afterward arraigned in Harlem Court and held in $1,000 on a charge of assault. Neither McNevins nor Mayforth was seriously injured.

Holiday Presents

Artistic Articles in Porcelain and Bronze, Sevres Figures and Vases, Luca della Robbia and other 15th Century Art.

A. Olivotti & Co.

IMPORTERS

305 Fifth Avenue

HOSTLER'S POLYGLOT CREW.

Orientals of the Wennington Hall Bury Their Limbs in the Steamer's Cinder Pile and Shiver.

Wrapped in gloom and gunny sacks, the Oriental crew of the British tramp Wennington Hall, burrowed into the cinder heaps of the fireroom yesterday to keep warm. Everybody aboard the Wennington Hall was miserable. Matters were even worse than appeared from the report made on her arrival Sunday. Instead of thirty men, it appears that there are a round three dozen of the riffraff of Colombo streets in Capt. Hostler's crew.

Not having to work yesterday, the Easterners of many creeds were free to chatter to their heart's content. Their teeth chattered from cold and their tongues prattled with chatter. The fire room was given over to them. Mohamet Farrell or Ferrall seemed to be the leader. He is a Persian Mohammedan, and he regards with supreme contempt the Parsees and the Brahmins. The Frenchman and the German would have none of them, and with the engineers they deserted the grimy regions below. The turbaned Arabs sat on the cinder heaps and buried their bare feet in the ashes.

All complained bitterly of this accursed country, with its infernal cold. They would gladly be away from it and from beneath the heathen image of the Western goddess whose electric torch emits no warmth to their miserable souls. Colombo is better than Columbia to them.

Capt. Hostler would meantime gladly be rid of the "howling dervishes," but they are shipped under "Bombay articles"—for a year, or till the vessel returns to the city in Ceylon, whence they came, and he is doomed to bear with their complaints, their demands, and their disputes. He came ashore yesterday to see his agents and to enter the vessel at the Custom House. He had another mission, too; that of replenishing the slop chest, for gunny sacks are found to be poor conservators of heat. Indeed, several of the crew are sick from cold, and a physician had to be called at once to attend them. Some, too, had their feet blistered from hot coals.

The Captain also purchased a live sheep and sent it aboard. As has been related, the Mohammedans must have fresh mutton, and the animals must be slaughtered in their presence.

Capt. Hostler says that his voyage from Colombo has been the most miserable one of a long career at sea. He is going to dock this morning in Brooklyn, and he will lose no time returning his crew to their familiar haunts in the streets of Colombo.

SAGASTA'S EFFORT TOO LATE.

A London Chronicle Correspondent Says the Cubans Will Not Accept Spain's Word.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning a letter from a correspondent in Havana, who says:

"Sagasta's efforts are too late. Under Weyler's vile régime, half the Cuban population disappeared, and the remaining half has been converted into the implacable enemies of Spain, enemies who will absolutely refuse to accept Spain's word.

"The central provinces are a desert waste. The sugar industry can only be restarted by the infusion of English and American capital, which few dare to invest. The island is lost to Spain, and it is clearly the duty of the United States to intervene in the interests of humanity and civilization and to end this fearful inferno."

STEPS AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

Troops Sent to Search the Region Where They Are Most Active.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Madrid says that the Government has sent detachments of troops to search the region between the Provinces of Valencia and Castellon and the district around Morella, where the Carlist agitation is most active.

SILVER HEELS IN PORT.

Searched at Wilmington, N. C., but No War Material Is Aboard.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—The schooner Silver Heels, which achieved notoriety by slipping out of New York Harbor Oct. 17 with a cargo of war material, as alleged, for the Cuban insurgents, arrived here to-day, and is anchored in the river.

She was boarded and searched by customs officers, but nothing was found to indicate that she is on other than a peaceful mission. Her cargo consists of 100 tons of coal.

GEN. LEE CORRECTS A REPORT.

He Has Not Sent a Copy of the Cuban Constitution to Washington.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, when asked to-day about the statement cabled from New York that he had forwarded to the Government at Washington a copy of the constitution adopted by the insurgents, replied that he had sent no such document as was described.

He added that he had had no communication with the insurgents, such as was intimated by a Havana paper, but said that naturally he would forward, in his official capacity, whatever documents bearing upon Cuban difficulties came into his hands, even though unsolicited. Gen. Lee also asserted that he was in the habit of forwarding statements of both sides impartially.

ADVERSE VIEW IN CUBA.

La Lucha Says the Message Should Not Satisfy Spanish Patriotism.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—La Lucha, in its leading editorial to-day, says:

"The Madrid Government awaits the contents of President McKinley's message to Congress. It is believed that its tone will be satisfactory, although the cabled summary published here should not satisfy Spanish patriotism, as Mr. McKinley only admits that Spain gives autonomy to Cuba as a step to pacify the island, and says that in view of this, Spain must be allowed sufficient time to obtain the results of her concessions. This, Mr. McKinley points out, was said by Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney also, but these words do not lay the President under any obligation; while they are unsatisfactory to Spain, as they only indicate a period of time more or less for Spain to end the revolt.

"It seems that the President recognizes the right of the United States to interfere in affairs exclusively within the authority of Spain. In view of this it is to be expected that, if the revolt does not end in a period of time acceptable to the Americans, they will interfere in a more decisive and effective manner than heretofore.

"Thus far the Washington Government has met with no obstacle in doing and undoing as it pleases. It remains to be seen whether the Madrid Government will tolerate the White House in going beyond the limits of prudence and reason, or whether, in response to this new and wary demand, Spain will reply with such dignity and energy as her indisputable rights, her history, character, and feelings demand."

NOT CLEAR AS TO AUTONOMY.

El Pais Wants More Light on the Functions of New Officers.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—El Pais, the organ of the Autonomist Party, editorially laments to-day that an official extract from the autonomy decrees is not accessible, for exact copies of some portions would dispel doubts that have arisen with respect to the proposed parliamentary system.

The paper contends that the existence of a President of the Colonial Cabinet is incompatible with the office of Governor General, and it asks whether the members of the Cabinet are to be called Ministers or Secretaries, and whether they will be entitled to adopt resolutions with the same power as the Ministers of the Spanish Crown, arguing that it would be absurd should they be only assistants to the Governor General.

The Treasury has been authorized to dispose of, for the purposes it may deem best, the 6,000,000 pesetas in silver which were deposited in the Spanish Bank for the purpose of retiring bank bills.

WANTED TO KEEP HIS CANARY.

Bystanders Will Care for Pet of a Man Injured by a Cable Car.

With a broken arm and severe scalp wounds John McKeown of 364 West Eighteenth Street lay beside the cable tracks at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon holding tenderly in his right hand a canary bird. He had started to cross the tracks with his little feathered friend when he was struck by a car and hurled several feet.

McKeown is a shoemaker, and had just purchased the songster. He begged the ambulance surgeon to allow him to take it to the hospital with him, but the surgeon refused. The shoemaker was in tears when a young man gave his card to the surgeon and took the canary from the wounded man, promising to care for it until its owner had recovered.

A. M. BAGBY'S MUSICALE.

A Large Crowd in the New Astoria Ballroom.

The special honor fell to A. M. Bagby's eighty-seventh musical morning, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, of opening the Winter season of gayety.

The beautiful weather, the popularity of Mr. Bagby's musicals, and the curiosity to see and hear David Bispham, the baritone; Miss Nita Carritte, and Miss Julia Opp of the Lyceum Theatre, in the one-act play, with musical interludes, "Adelaide," brought to the Astoria ballroom, at 11 A. M., a surging throng of fashionable women and a few men, who quickly filled the seats and boxes and left little standing room.

Mr. Seidl led his orchestra in the overture to "Leonora," the scherzando from the eighth symphony, and the overture to "Egmont," and then followed the feature of the programme, "Adelaide." This had been adapted from the German of Hugo Muller by Edmond Howard and David Bispham. The parts were taken as follows: Ludwig van Beethoven, David Bispham; Frau Fadinger, Mrs. Whiffen; Clärchen, (her daughter,) Miss Nita Carritte; Frau Sepherl, Mrs. Walcot; Franz Lachner, (a musician,) Mackenzie Gordon, and Adelaide, Miss Julie Opp.

CATHOLIC CLUB LIBRARY.

To be Opened with a Reception and an Exhibition of Rare MSS.

There will be a reception at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, on Thursday evening, on the occasion of the reopening of the club's large and valuable library. The Board of Management has extended the privileges of the library to the ladies of members' families.

The collection of books is a very valuable one—over 20,000 in number—and contains many rare editions of famous books. It is, as would naturally be expected, very full in the line of Catholic literature, and is also well supplied with works on general history, biography, travel, and art.

Dr. John S. Billings, the Director of the New York Public Library; Rossiter Johnson, President of the Authors' Club; Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, and the Rev. Father McMahon, the Superintendent of the Cathedral Library, will make addresses.

An account will be given of the Catholic Club's library and its treasures. There will also be on exhibition the rare and valuable collection of manuscripts of the early Jesuit missioners in this country, including Father Marquette's autograph map of the Mississippi River and Father Jogues's account of New Amsterdam.

This collection has been brought from St. Mary's College, Montreal, and is in charge of the famous expert, Father Jones, S. J. This is probably the only opportunity that will ever be afforded to see this collection in the City of New York.

ORIENTAL FAIR FOR CHARITY.

Novel Attractions at the Entertainment of the Mission.

An interesting fair, for the benefit of the Chinese mission of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, began in the mission house, 53 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, lasting until 10 P. M., and will continue to-day from 2 to 10 P. M. It is hoped that $500 will be raised, as that sum is needed to help pay the expenses of the two coeducational schools and the native Christian missionary the mission supports in the Sang-Ning district, China. Members of the Chinese Consulate are attending.

The fair is unique and attractive. Oriental dishes of appetizing quality are there to be obtained from 5:30 to 8 P. M., in much pleasanter surroundings than the visitor to Mott Street could expect, and Chinese women, clad in native costume, and ready to attend to the hungry, add a touch of realism to the scene. Besides the display of rice, chop-stick and "chop-suey," as the American vernacular has it, there are Chinese lily bulbs, parasols, decorations and other Oriental attractions, including tea served as the Chinese drink it. F. L. Hanford is Chairman of the committee in charge and those assisting him are Miss Ives, Editor of Programmes; Miss Talbot, Treasurer; Miss McFarlan, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Miss Scofield, Mrs. Edward Flammer and Miss Tuthill, at the Chinese table; Miss Idell, American table; Miss Weiss and Miss Stevens, candy table; Mrs. Wong Kwi, and others of her countrywomen, tea table; Mrs. J. H. Reid, Chinese lilies; Miss Sergent, refreshments; Mrs. Lake, decorations; Miss Hauesler, art gallery; Miss Joy, missionary bags; Mrs. Hule, mutograph.

Town and Country Club Exhibition.

The rooms of the Town and Country Club, 12 East Twenty-second Street, were the scene of unusual activity yesterday afternoon. It was the occasion of the annual club tea, with a loan exhibition of paintings by women artists. From 2 to 6 o'clock the house was filled with guests. Receiving were Mrs. Florence C. Ives, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, Miss Lucy P. Yonge, Miss Alice Kellogg, Miss Laura Sickles, Miss Florence Gay, Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter, and Miss Marie A. Ireland. Among the guests were Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Morrison, Mrs. C. A. Longstreet, and Mrs. William Loomis. Among the artists exhibiting pictures were Julia Henshaw Dewey, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Mrs. Louise Cox, Rosina E. Sherwood, Maria Brooks, Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Frieda V. Richmond, Mrs. Charlotte B. Coman, S. M. Ketcham, and Caroline Coventry Haynes.

The First Junior Cotillion.

The first junior cotillion of the season was held at Sherry's last night. These meetings are for the débutantes of this and last year, and are supposed to last from 9 till 12 o'clock. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Anson G. Hard, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, and Mrs. Howard Clarkson, all patronesses, acted as a Reception Committee. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion with Miss Grinnell, Giesman's Orchestra furnishing the music. After the dancing was over a course supper was served at small tables. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. George Egleston Dodge, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Gerrit Smith's Organ Recital.

Dr. Gerrit Smith, the organist of the South Reformed Church, at Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, gave his two hundred and thirty-third free organ recital in the church at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Franz P. Kaltenborn, violinist, assisted him. The attendance was large. Dr. Smith's programme included the Concert Satz, (dedicated to the organist himself,) by C. A. E. Harriss; (a) "In Elysium," Charles Gluck, and (b) rhapsodie on Bretan melodies, No. 1, by Saint-Saëns; Vorspiel "Parsifal," Richard Wagner; Toccata in B flat, (also dedicated to Dr. Smith,) A. L. Barnes. Mr. Kaltenborn played J. Svendsen's romance and Adagio. Franz Ries, Miss Marguerite Hall, soloist, and John W. Durham, organist, will assist Dr. Smith next Monday.

Miss Cornelia L. Clarkson's Debut.

Miss Cornelia Livingston Clarkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson of 58 West Thirty-seventh Street, was formally introduced to society at a reception given in her honor at her parents' home yesterday afternoon. It lasted from 4 to 7 P. M. Mrs. Eugene Dexter Hawkins and Miss Adelaide Clarkson, sister of the débutante; Miss Mazie Delafield, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Janet Louise Henderson, Miss Katharine Tapsley, Miss Emily Trevor Howell, Miss Amo Schwab, Miss Rosina Boardman, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Beatrice de Coppet, and Miss Josephine Drexel helped to receive.

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"Ne Plus Ultra"

The finest and most durable pile carpeting yet produced. Made in a great variety of designs. Suitable for the highest class furnishings.

W. & J. SLOANE,

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.33⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.15
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.27
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03 5-16
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05
Butter, State, finest creamery	.24
Lard, prime	4.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	10.25
Steel rails	19.00
Pig iron, warrants	6.72½
Lake copper, ingot	10.85

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@90c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 82½@91½c; No. 2 red, 95¼@96c; No. 2 corn, 25½@25⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 25⅜@25⅝c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, free on board, 22¾@23½c; No. 2 rye, 46¾c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 26@42c; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per barrel, $7.35@$7.40; lard, per 100 lb, $4.30; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.20@$4.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, $4.45@$4.55; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2@3 points, cables not being up to the mark, and outside speculative support not materializing to the predicted extent. Selling was arrested, however, by indications of a let-up in the movement, and prices rallied 3@5 points. Trading was not active, and for the day reached only 89,000 bales. In the afternoon there was a pretty brisk selling movement, led by a concern said to be selling for Philadelphia account. This met little resistance, and the market finally closed barely steady, at a net loss of 1@2 points. The liberal sales of actual cotton at Liverpool failed to warrant a talk of impending strikes. Spot cotton closed quiet at unchanged prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.65	5.69	5.65	5.66@5.67
January	5.68	5.73	5.68	5.69@5.70
February	5.73	5.76	5.73	5.74@5.75
March	5.77	5.82	5.77	5.78@5.79
April	5.83	5.86	5.83	5.84@5.85
May	5.88	5.93	5.88	5.89@5.90
June	5.92	5.96	5.92	5.94@5.95
July	5.97	6.02	5.97	5.98@5.99
August	6.01	6.06	6.01	6.02@6.03
September	6.02	6.05	6.02	6.04@6.06
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.06@6.08

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5 3-16c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5 3-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5 7-16@5½c; St. Louis, 5 5-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Middling uplands, 3¼d. Futures quiet; partially 1-64 decline; closed quiet; 1@1½ points net decline. January-February, 309⅛s; February-March, 309½b; March-April, 310b; April-May, 311b; May-June, 312⅛s; June-July, 313½b; July-August, 314½b; August-September, 315⅛s; September-October, 316⅛s; October-November, 317⅛s; December, 310⅛s; December-January, 309½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	96¼	96¼	95¾	95¾
January	95¾	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝
May	92⅛	92⅛	91⅝	91⅞
Corn—				
December	30⅞	31	30⅝	30⅞
January	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
May	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½
Oats—				
December	..		..	26¼
February	..		..	27¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	94¾	96	94½	96
January	89	89¼	89	89
May	89¼	89⅝	88¾	88⅞
Corn—				
December	24⅞	25⅛	24¾	25⅛
January	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½
May	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28½
Oats—				
December	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20¾
May	22	22	21⅞	22

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Bulls were much disappointed over the action of the wheat market. Leading factors both morning and afternoon were calculated to develop a selling movement, which, with the exception of a midday rally, controlled values throughout the day. Foreign statistics were of decidedly bearish purport. They included additions of 1,680,000 bushels to the amount of wheat on passage and 1,086,000 bushels to the English visible supply, together with world's shipments of 9,899,000 bushels against 9,089,000 bushels last week. Cables also were ½d lower from Liverpool, but this was partly offset by good buying for the account of houses having European connections. Renewed heaviness developed under Snow's report of 14 per cent. increase in area east of the Rocky Mountains. With California included, the total area he figured at 26,000,000 acres, only exceeded twice. Liquidation on this report broke prices almost a cent a bushel, final quotations being low for the day and ¼@⅝c below Saturday night. On the curb May sold at 91 15-16c, against 91⅞c at the close.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 6.—No. 1 hard, 86¼c; May, 88⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; May, 87⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—December, 87½c; May, 86⅝c; July, 85¼c; No. 1 hard, 88⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Spring, 86c; May, 88⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2, 33⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 26½@26¾c; No. 3, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27@28c; track white, 28@34c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 50½c; No. 1 Western, 51c, cost insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Barley—28¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Barley—No. 3, 26@38c. Rye—46½c; December, 46c; May, 49c. Flax—$1.12; N. W., $1.15½; December, $1.12; May, $1.15½@$1.16. Timothy—$2.65; March, $2.80.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.30; winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; winter patents, $4.80@$5.10; spring clears, $4.20@$4.40; extra No. 1 winter, $3.80@$4; extra No. 2 winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.55@$1.60; buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.45; rye flour, $2.70@$3.25; corn meal, kiln dried, $1.75@$1.90, as to brand. Bag meal, fine white, 80c.; fine yellow, 70@75c.; coarse, 63@65c. Feed, 40, 60 and 80 lbs., winter in bulk, 75@77½c.; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 60c.; buckwheat grain, 37½@38c., cost, insurance and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—First patents, $4.95@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$3.90; second clears, $2.80@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $8.25@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. Beef—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10, packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 4⅞c; 180 lb, 4⅞c; 160 lb, 5c; 140 lb, 5⅛c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5⅜@5½c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅞c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5⅝c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c. Tallow, 3 5-16c. Lard, 4.55c; city lard, 4.25c; refined South America, 5.15c; Continent, 4.70c; Brazil, kegs, 6.25c; compound city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4⅛c. Stearine—Oleo, 4.9-16@4⅝c; city lard stearine, 5⅝c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Close: Pork, December, $7.32½; January, $8.32½; May, $8.55. Lard—December, $4.17½; January, $4.30; May, $4.47½. Ribs—December, $4.22½; January, $4.25; May, $4.35@$4.37½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; prime mess, medium Western, 46s 3d. Hams Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 32s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 37s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 22s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market made a bullish start, the first call indicating an advance of 15@25 points. This was the result of a Ledwyck cable saying that the Santos crop had been damaged by drought. Later the European cables failed to reflect any alarm; buyers withdrew and some disposition to liquidate followed. Total sales reached 21,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.85	5.85	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.80@5.85
February	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
March	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@5.95
April	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
June	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
July	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
August	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
September	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.20@6.25
October	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25
November	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.25@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$800. Hamburg opened ½ pfennig higher; closed ¾@1 pfennig net higher; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre opened ¼f higher; at 12 M., 1f higher; at 3 P. M., steady, ¼f lower; closed ¾f net higher; total sales, 28,000 bags. January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 38.00; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 39.00; August, 39.25; September, 39.25; October, 39.50; November, 39.75; December, 37.75. Rio, No. 7, 7$625.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞@3 15-16; muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3 1-16@3⅛c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13½@14c; prime Summer yellow, 22c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 24@25c; prime yellow, 27c; linseed, American raw, 38@39c; American boiled, 40@41c; Calcutta raw, 54c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes domestic wools as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania—XXX, 32@33c; XX and above, 28@30c; X, 26c; No. 1, 29@32c; No. 2, 28@30c; Ohio delaine, 29@31c; fine unwashed, 20@21c; unmerchantable, 21@22c.

Ohio Combing—No. 1, ⅜ and ½ blood unwashed, 21@22c; No. 2, ¼ blood unwashed, 23@24c.

Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin—X and above, 23@24c; No. 1, 28@31c; No. 2, 28@30c; Michigan delaine, 27@28c; fine unwashed, 18c; unmerchantable, 19c.

Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin—No. 1, ⅜ and ½ blood unwashed, 23½c; No. 2, ¼ blood unwashed, 23c.

Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri—Combing, ⅜ blood, 23@25c; combing, ¼ blood, 22½c; combing, braid, 21@22c; clothing, ⅜ blood, 22@23½c; clothing, ¼ blood, 21@22c; clothing, coarse, 22c.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—At the wool auction sales to-day competition was keen. The sales in detail: New South Wales, 4,322 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 4d; greasy, 6d@1s 3½d. Queensland, 3,866 bales—Scoured, 11½d@1s 4d; greasy, 5@9d. Victoria, 3,616 bales—Scoured, 1s@1s 6½d; greasy, 5½d@1s 1½d. South Australia, 506 bales—Greasy, 4@7d. New Zealand, 559 bales—Scoured, 6d@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 660 bales—Scoured, 6¾d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5¾@6¾d.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine and machines, 32¾@33¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.85; M, $2.05; N, $2.35@$2.40; WG, $2.65; WW, $3.20.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Turpentine, 30⅝c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.28; I, $1.50; K, $1.65; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; WG, $2.50; WW, $3.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—Turpentine, 30c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

TIN—$13.65@$13.75. LEAD—$3.65@$3.72½. SPELTER—$3.95@$4.05.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.20@$5; stags and oxen, $2.25@$4.50; bulls, $2.50@$3.50; dry cows, $1.90@$3.25; dressed beef steady at 7@8½c per lb for native sides.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; grassers, $2.75@$3.25; Western, $2.75@$3; city-dressed veals, 10½@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.60; lambs, $5.50@$6.30; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 8@10c.

HOGS—$3.40@$3.60 per 100 lb.

Rowing Conference at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 6.—Coach "Bob" Cook, with Capt. Whitney of the Yale Navy and Capt. Goodrich of Harvard, were in this city to-day, and, accompanied by the Regatta Committee of the Board of Trade, went over the Thames course in a tug. The surveyor of the course accompanied the party. On their return Capts. Whitney and Goodrich had a conference, but they refused to divulge anything at present.

Mr. Egan After Chinese Smugglers.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chile, has been in this city for some days. To-day it leaked out that Mr. Egan is acting as a special agent of the United States Treasury Department to look into the smuggling of Chinamen across the American border from this district. Mr. Egan left for Quebec yesterday to continue his investigation, but will return here shortly to continue his work in this city.

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EACH ACCUSES THE OTHER

Detailed Statements by Both Alleged Blackmailers in the Teixeira Case.

THE SPANISH CONSUL GENERAL

The Complainant Said to Feel Especially Resentful Toward Him—Turnbull Claims Teixeira's Protection—Gould Released on $1,000 Cash Bail.

The new phase yesterday in the case of alleged attempted blackmail in which Eugenio Goncalves de Faria Teixeira, the wealthy Brazilian, is the complainant, was the mutual recrimination of the persons accused, William Elford Gould of 142 East Eighteenth Street and William B. Turnbull of 7 West Nineteenth Street. Both made long statements to representatives of the press in which each accused the other of being the sole principal in the attempted extortion, and declared that he himself was innocent of any criminal intent, and had simply served as a tool.

It appears certain from remarks of Mr. Teixeira's counsel, Charles S. Pohly, and his business agent, Thomas O'Connell, who have communicating offices at 320 Broadway, and were yesterday in constant consultation over the case, that Mr. Teixeira feels especial resentment toward the Spanish Consul General in this city, Arturo Baldasano, from whom Gould says he derived the first information on which the alleged effort to levy blackmail was based. Mr. O'Connell intimated in the presence of a reporter that Mr. Teixeira was anxious to establish the extent of Mr. Baldasano's responsibility in the matter, if any, and that this step might be followed by other measures looking to the vindication of Mr. Teixeira.

Mr. Baldasano Is Silent.

Gould in his talks to reporters during the day did his best to emphasize the part of Mr. Baldasano in bringing forward the scandalous stories about Mr. Teixeira's life in Brazil, which otherwise might never have come to the notice of the American public. The chief motive attributed to Gould in this connection is the diverting of attenion from himself as much as possible; but there is yet another supposed explanation. It was reported among lawyers around the District Attorney's office after it became known that Gould was about to be released on bail, that the man to furnish the surety would be the Spanish Consul General or some person who represented him. When a reporter went to Mr. Baldasano's house, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street, he had difficulty in obtaining an interview with him, and Mr. Baldasano refused to add a word to what he had said about the Teixeira affair on Sunday night.

Among the persons who called to see Gould in the Tombs yesterday were Col. Samuel Lawrence, his father-in-law, and a lawyer, who said that he was Nelson S. Spencer of 31 Nassau Street. At the law office of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, at that address, a representative of the firm professed not to know that Mr. Spencer was counsel for Gould. It was not Mr. Spencer, however, but Bartow S. Weeks, lawyer, of 100 Broadway, who attended to the bailing of Gould. He appeared before Magistrate Meade in the Centre Street Police Court with a receipt from the City Chamberlain for $1,000 cash, which had been deposited as bail. About 3 o'clock he obtained the order for Gould's release, and soon after the latter left the Tombs in his company and that of Col. Lawrence. He did not go at once to his home, and it was understood that his wife was awaiting him elsewhere, and that he would remain in seclusion until the time for the examination of the charge against himself and Turnbull in the police court to-day.

Gould Accuses Turnbull.

Gould and Turnbull, early in the afternoon, both responded readily to the request for an interview. They made their statements at separate times and apart from each other. Gould is rather handsome and was well and carefully dressed. This is what he said, facing his interlocutor on the opposite side of the bars:

"For twenty-seven years I have known William B. Turnbull. In this city we visited each other frequently. It was at his house last November, three days before he had entered into any negotiations in this affair, that he said to me: 'Have you heard about this rich Brazilian, Teixeira, who has come here to live?' I told him that I had.

"'Well, now, I am out of a job,' said he, 'and I'd like to get a place as his private secretary.'

"'Why don't you apply?' I asked. Three days later he wrote Teixeira a letter. When time passed by and still no answer came, I thought it queer. I had heard of him as an artist and a cultivated man, and I made up my mind I would like to meet him. I thought, too, that if I made his acquaintance I might speak for my old friend. With this object in view I called on the Spanish Consul General, whom I have known since 1890. I asked him for a letter of introduction to Teixeira. He said, 'With pleasure,' and wrote it for me. Then he said 'This man's got a history, you know,' and he told me about it.

The Stories About Teixeira.

"Before calling on Teixeira I saw Turnbull, and told him I had the letter of introduction. I said to him that Teixeira must be a peculiar man, if what the Consul General had told me was true.

"'What's that?' he asked.

"I told him the story.

"I presented my letter to Señor Teixeira, and he received me cordially. When I left he asked me to call again. Afterward I saw Turnbull, and he said, 'I've got myself in a fix. I told a newspaper friend of mine about Teixeira's record, and he said he was going to sell the story to the papers. I told him that would never do. If Teixeira found it out after he got the place as private secretary his name would be Dennis. I also said it would not be a gentlemanly thing to do. The next day Turnbull told me that he couldn't do anything with that newspaper man; that he was going to publish the story. I said that the only thing to do was to write to Teixeira, telling what had happened, and asking for an immediate interview.

"When I next saw Turnbull he told me Mr. O'Connell had been to see him and had called him a scoundrel and a liar. I asked him if he had thrown O'Connell outdoors, and he said he hadn't. I told him he should send a letter to Teixeira, asking for an apology at once, and I told him what to say.

"Then O'Connell called on me and accused me of being a blackmailer. No, I didn't throw him outdoors, but I denied the allegation. I went to see the Spanish Consul General, who told me that a queer thing had happened; that a detective had called on him and asked him if the letter he had given me to Teixeira was genuine. He said he told the detective it was and that I was a gentleman.

He Warns Turnbull.

"And now here comes a point in the story which I admit looks very shady, and which you may not believe. Wishing to see Turnbull, instead of going to his house I drove in a cab to Wallace's restaurant and sent the cabman to the house to bring him over, for I thought if he was involving himself in a blackmailing plot I did not wish to be seen calling there.

"He came, and I told him what the Consul General had said. I said, 'Look here, Turnbull, there's evidently something going on that I don't know about, and I advise you to stop it just as quick as you can. Write a letter Teixeira, and tell him you want all negotiations to cease.'"

"'How about my newspaper friend?' he said. 'He insists on having money.'

"'If that's your game,' I replied, 'I wash my hands of you, and leave you to get out of the business as best you can. Send a telegram to yourself, signed by your friend, and have him say he doesn't want anything more to do with it.' This he did.

"Then I found that Teixeira and a friend were going to meet Turnbull at the latter's house, and I told him to meet me at the Continental Hotel, and let me know what happened.

"On Friday evening I received a note from Senhor Teixeira, asking me to call at 6:30 Saturday evening instead of in the morning. I carefully dressed myself for the visit, and went at the time named. I was received very pleasantly. We went upstairs, where Senhor Teixeira showed me his pictures. We went downstairs, where I said to him, 'The Spanish Consul has told me that a detective, evidently in your interest, called on him to ask as to the genuineness of the letter I presented. I want to tell you all I know about this affair.' And I told him the story as I have told it to you, speaking in Spanish, of course.

"When I had finished Senhor Teixeira said: 'I am glad to hear this, for it straightens things out. The only person I have got to blame for the matter is the Spanish Consul General.'

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

The Detective's Trap.

"Just then the door opened and a servant ushered in a man who was introduced to me as Mr. Anderson. I inferred that he was Senhor Teixeira's legal adviser. I had no suspicion that he was a detective. The new-comer asked me to tell the story all over again.

"I did so. Then he turned and said, 'Bring in that other man.' Again the door opened, and two men brought in Turnbull. 'Mr. Anderson' asked him if my story was true, and he said it was. He told them I knew nothing about any letters.

"Teixeira then told me that he was satisfied with the part I had played in the whole business, and was glad to have met me. He told me that I would not be inconvenienced if I would say that the Consul General had put up the whole job. 'Mr. Anderson' said, 'Yes, Mr. Gould, that's what you ought to do. I believe your story, and the Spanish Consul General is to blame.'

"'The Spanish Consul General did not do it,' I told them, 'and I cannot, and will not, swear to a falsehood.'

"'We'll see,' said 'Mr. Anderson.'

"'Mr. Anderson' asked me to meet him on the Sixth Avenue elevated station at Eighteenth Street at 9 o'clock the next morning, that we might go to court. At the station I did not find him, but another man asked me if I was Mr. Gould, and then he told me he was sorry, but he would have to put me under arrest. He told me that all that I would have to do would be to say that the Spanish Consul General did it."

Turnbull Accuses Gould.

The statement of Turnbull is much briefer than that of Gould, but none the less to the point.

"I saw in the papers an article about Teixeira buying a great deal of real estate," he said, "and it occurred to me that I would like to be his private secretary. I wrote to him to ask for the position. Meantime Mr. Gould, whom I have known for twenty years, came in one day and I told him what I had done. Three or four days later he came again, and asked me if I had heard from my man. I told him that I had not, and then he said that he thought he knew of a means by which I could get at Teixeira and serve myself and him at the same time. 'The Spanish Consul General,' said Gould, 'has told me tales about Teixeira which, if published, would greatly injure him, and has also given me a list of the societies and honorary bodies to which he belongs. Write to him and tell him that a newspaper reporter holds these facts and will publish them unless something is done to stop it; that you desire to suppress it. It seems to me that a man with all the money that Teixeira has ought to be glad to give some of it to protect his reputation.'

"I followed Gould's suggestion, and, in fact, everything that I did in this matter was prompted by him. He dictated a letter to me, and I wrote it and sent it. I got no reply. Then Mr. O'Connell came to see me as the representative of Mr. Teixeira. I told him that I wanted no money out of the affair at all, and explained that my desire was to obtain some legitimate employment from Mr. Teixeira. He said that Mr. Teixeira did not care anything about the warning which I had given him, and he was very insulting.

A Letter from Teixeira.

"I told Gould about this interview, and he dictated to me another letter. I intended then not to bother with the matter again at all. I went to Boston and returned. I found a letter for me here from Mr. Teixeira. This is it:

New York, Nov. 24, 1897.

Mr. F. W. [W. B.] Turnbull.

Dear Sir: I write you this against the wishes of my family, who have begged me not to take notice of your many letters. The gentleman who, you say, called, was sent by me only for the purpose of seeing what could be done for you, or what you desired. I do not desire to be troubled by this mater, andye t I am anxious to learn what you know or what you can do for me, or what you desire.

I go out of town in a few days, and this matter worries me. I will remain home for you this evening at 8:30, and will then see you alone, and you can then tell me what you desire to see me about, as this matter worries me very much. When you call, ask for me, as I desire that my family should know nothing of this.

This is written by my Secretary and interpreter, who is the only person aware of this matter.

Yours truly, EUGENIO DE FARIA.

"My mother-in-law told me a gentleman had been to see me and would call on the following day. He did call and asked me what I wanted from Mr. Teixeira. I told him distinctly I wanted nothing and did not know what the person wanted for whom the letters were written. I said I would see that person again and would ascertain what he wanted. I saw Gould after that and asked him what he wanted.

"He said: 'Get them to make you an offer.' I repeated this to 'Mr. Anderson,' the gentleman who had called on me, and he said that he would give $1,500 for the suppression of the scandalous article. I repeated that to Gould, and he said no; he would not take less than $4,500, because the man who had written the article had already been offered $3,500 for it by a private news agency. This statement of Gould I also repeated to 'Anderson,' who said that if Gould did not take the $1,500, that would be the end of the negotiation. I told Gould of this, and he said: 'All right; rather than jeopardize what you have on hand, (the application for a position with Mr. Teixeira,) we will split the difference. I think you'd better ask them $2,250, and at his request I did so.

A Synopsis and a Receipt.

"A few days afterward Mr. 'Anderson' called again, and said that Mr. Teixeira accepted the offer. I told him 'All right,' and he said he wanted a synopsis of the article and a receipt for the money. I told Gould this and he said, in presence of my mother-in-law, 'I'll read you the papers to-morrow.' The next day he called and gave me the papers. About 4:30 o'clock that afternoon Gould sent a cab for me, and a message to meet him in a restaurant near Nineteenth Street in Fifth Avenue. I went there and he came rushing out in a very excited manner and at his request I got back into the cab, and we went to the Continental Hotel. In the café we sat down and he told me that the Spanish Consul General had told him that detectives had been there, looking up his record. He asked me for the papers and I told him they were in my trunk at home. He told me to tear them up and to refuse to deal with those people any more. He suggested that I send a telegram to myself in the name of the fictitious person whom he represented. He dictated this telegram to me.

"When I got home I found the telegram there. Then, at 7:30 o'clock, Teixeira, 'Anderson,' and Teixeira's interpreter called at my house. The detective took out an envelope purporting to contain $2,250 in money and offered it to me. I told him that the parties for whom I had been acting had instructed me to refuse to take this money, whereupon the detective became quite indignant and tried his best to get me to take it. I told him that personally I was not interested in the matter at all; I had my instructions, and I adhered to them, and that ended it, so far as I was concerned. Then he opened his coat and showed me his police shield.

"I had until then kept back the name of Gould, and had merely given the one Gould had told me to use, that of the fictitious Mendoza. Now, however, I told him that Gould had told me that he had gotten all this information about Teixeira from the Spanish Consul General.

"Gould, I understand, has told many fictitious things about me. Certainly he has lied all the way through. This statement I intend as an answer to any that he may have made.

"Mr. Teixeira's counsel is acting for me, and Mr. Teixeira has promised me that he himself will go on my bail bond."

The Counsel's Denial.

Among the many curious features of the statements of Gould and Turnbull to which the attention of Mr. Pohly, Mr. Teixeira's counsel, was called yesterday afternoon, the last sentence of that of Turnbull seemed to awaken in him the greatest astonishment. "If we are to look after the interests of Mr. Turnbull," was all he would say, "we do not know it." He did not say, however, that Mr. Teixeira did not know it, nor that it might not be true.

Mr. Teixeira refused yesterday to make any statement touching the case of Gould and Turnbull or the scandals connected with his name, of which Gould professes to have obtained information from the Spanish Consul General.

Gould & Turnbull were classmates at St. James's College, Hagerstown, Md. Gould was born in Brooklyn. In 1891 and 1892 he was senior member of the firm of Coolidge & Gould at 5 Wall Street. The co-partnership only lasted a year. In 1892 and 1893 he was at the head of the firm of Gould, Bruns & Bouldin. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, he was a member of the firm of Coolidge, Gould & Co. Each of these concerns was located at 5 Wall Street. Each was supposed to do a banking and brokerage business, and each went out of existence after a year or so.

Mr. Pohly and Mr. O'Connell conferred with the District Attorney a short time yesterday. The object of their call upon the latter was to ask him to have a representative of his office present to-day in the Centre Street Court at the examination of the case against Gould and Turnbull. Mr. Pohly denied any knowledge of an agreement whereby Turnbull was to be accepted as State's evidence and was to be treated more leniently than Gould.

BODY FOUND IN A TRENCH.

Men Engaged in Opening a Sewer at New Dorp Come upon a Corpse Astride a Sewer Pipe.

William McVey, a laborer, living at New Dorp, was yesterday engaged in opening a private sewer line at the rear of a road house between Oakwood and Gifford's when he made a startling discovery. Buried seven feet below the surface and sitting astride the sewer pipe at the bottom of the trench was the body of a man. The body was upright, except below the knees. The knees were bent as though the man had been buried in a kneeling position. Whether the man was murdered or whether he was buried there while drunk by an equally drunken fellow-workman is the problem the police of Staten Island are now engaged in solving.

The roadhouse was erected in the Fall of 1896. The owner of the building is Ludwig Brown, a wealthy farmer living near New Dorp. Mr. Brown occupied the building as a hotel until July 1 last, when he leased the premises to August Wenski, who continued it as a hotel and still conducts it.

To provide a sewer system for the hotel, Mr. Brown caused a drain to be dug a hundred feet to the rear of the hotel.

To do this work Mr. Brown employed two men. One was an Englishman, who gave his name as William Anderson and was known as "Bill." The other was a Bohemian, who now appears to have been John Dobbs.

During the progress of the digging of the trench the Englishman and the Bohemian were good friends so far as known. They both drank very heavily and were often seen drunk while at work.

The laying of the drain was done in June last. The Bohemian worked on the drain while it was being excavated and during most of the time the pipes were being laid. He suddenly ceased to appear when the work was nearing completion. The Englishman went on with the work and filled in the trench to the end. Nothing was heard or seen of the Bohemian until his body was unearthed yesterday. The Englishman remained about the place for a week or ten days. Then Mr. Wenski, having no use for him, ordered him away. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

Before Anderson went away, July 10, he was talking to Mrs. Wenski, and said that if ever the sewer trench was opened it would not be pleasant for those in the house. No attention was paid to this remark. For some time past the sewer pipe has been almost entirely stopped up, and the sewage did not flow off freely, and a plumber of New Dorp was engaged to open up the trench and find the point of clogging. He had proceeded about seventy-five feet when he came upon the corpse. The face was sufficiently well preserved for those who saw it to recognize it as that of Dobbs.

Dobbs was about thirty years of age, and about five feet seven inches tall, and weighed about 145 pounds. The hair was sandy, as was the mustache. The body was brought to the Morgue at Stapleton. Dr. Henry T. Goodwin will try and make an autopsy.

Captain of Police Blake says he is confident he will be able to locate the Englishman, whom he believes to have gone South upon leaving Staten Island.

COYTESVILLE CHURCH ROW.

The Pastor Makes a Move to Have the Trustees' Bail Forfeited—Prosecutor Stagg's Predicament.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 6.—No arrests were made in the trouble in the Congregational Church of the Palisades to-day. The affair is far from over. The Rev. S. W. D. Brown and Trustee Samuel Kyle came to Hackensack this morning and held a consultation with Ernest Koester, their counsel, relative to his taking steps to have the peace bonds of $300 each under which Trustees H. J. Danziger and R. W. Morrison were placed on Saturday, at the instance of the minister, forfeited. It is asserted that their action of Sunday morning in blockng the aisle with benches to prevent the minister reaching the pulpit and with talking and disturbing the services afterward was a breach of peace.

Now a complication arises. Supposing the actions now complained of constituted a breach and consequently entail a forfeiture, then Prosecutor Stagg is placed in a peculiar position. His duty as the Public Prosecutor of the Pleas throws upon him the duty of having the bonds forfeited. To do this he must proceed against his own clients, having been retained by Mr. Danziger and Mr. Morrison to look after their interests.

Mr. Danziger and Harry Parkhurst, the young man who took a prominent part in the scenes in the church on Sunday, were in consultation with Mr. Stagg to-day.

On Thursday evening there will be a prayer meeting, or at least there will be an effort to hold one. As both sides intend firmly to conduct the meeting, there is likely to be something besides prayers said. Friday night the Danziger faction has reserved for itself, and on that evening will meet and elect a President and Secretary for the church. Saturday night the pastor's friends will meet and perform the same action. Then will come a contest over who is who. Mr. Danziger may be President of his faction, and Mr. Kyle will probably be President of the other.

FUNERAL OF A. NEUENDORFF.

Private and Public Services and the Body to Lie in State.

Arrangements for the funeral to-day of Adolph Neuendorff, the musical conductor, who died early last Saturday morning, were practically completed last night. The committee, consisting of members of the Beethoven Maennerchor, under whose direction the public funeral at their hall, 210 East Fifth Street, will be held, is to meet at 1 o'clock.

Private funeral services will be held at the home, 219 East Eighteenth Street, shortly after the noon hour which will be very brief. After these the body will be taken to the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, and will lie in state for a short time. After this the services will begin.

Mme. Georgine Von Januschowski, Mr. Ueuendorff's widow, is in receipt of many messages of condolence from all parts of the world.

RING FIGHTS AT VINELAND.

Young Men, It Is Said, Issue Challenges Because of Alleged Insults.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 6.—Justice Bray this evening caused the arrest of Walter Worden, the son of a prominent business man, and of John Campbell, also a well-known young man, charged with fighting in a ring on Sunday. The Justice announced that he would issue warrants for the arrest of all the witnesses of the alleged fight who do not appear and plead guilty.

Campbell, it is said, having insulted a friend of Worden from Camden, Worden issued a challenge to Campbell to fight him. The fight took place on Sunday, and was witnessed by 300 persons. Worden, it is said, knocked Campbell out in the seventh round with a blow on the solar plexis.

It is also said that on Saturday night, in a regularly conducted fight, Jesse Mora, amid the plaudits of witnesses, knocked unconscious Matthew Cake, a choir singer, who was challenged by his opponent because of an alleged insulting remark about Mora's sister. The Citizens' Committee on Public Welfare is investigating this affair.

Supposed Bicycle Thief Arrested.

The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street station want an owner for a bicycle they have in their possession. It is a nickle plated, Wolff-American wheel, '97 model, No. 14,486, standard $100 machine. A young man walked into Fox & Shields' bicycle store on Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue last night and offered to sell the wheel for $15. He was unable to explain satisfactorily how he came to possess the machine, and was placed under arrest. He first gave his name as James Bickford, residing in Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Afterward he said his name was James Clifford.

SONS OF DUTCHMEN DINE

St. Nicholas Society Anniversary Celebrated with a Banquet at Delmonico's.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS

He Responds to the Toast of "Our City" and Eulogizes Mayor Strong—F. M. Staunton, F. J. de Peyster, and Others Speak.

Nearly 400 members and guests attended the sixty-second annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, given last night at the new Delmonico's. All the traditional forms of the society were maintained. The banquet hall was decorated with streamers of orange bunting festooned from its four corners to the central chandelier, and the arms of the society supported by the Dutch and National flags hung from the wall behind the President's table. A dozen negroes in old-fashioned Knickerbocker servitor costumes led the procession, introducing the weathercock, and long clay pipes and smoking tobacco were served with the coffee. The souvenirs were windmills of orange colored crape paper and wooden pipes carved in likeness of the head of Father Knickerbocker.

The members of the society were seated at forty-four round tables forming rows at right angles to the President's table, which faced the musicians' gallery, from which many ladies watched the proceedings.

President Franklin W. Staunton, his head adorned with a Knickerbocker cocked hat, was in charge. On either side of him were Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water, chaplains of the society; John M. Kasson, and, each wearing across his shirt bosom a broad ribbon of the color of his association, these representatives of sister societies: C. C. Beaman, New England Society; J. D. Crimmins, St. Patrick's; J. W. Vrooman, Holland; H. W. Prince, Colonial Order; Frederic J. de Peyster, Colonial Wars; William Lyall, St. Andrew's; Berkeley Mostyn, St. George's, and Charles F. James, St. David's Society.

The Society's History.

The menu was exceptionally fine, and it was past 10 o'clock when President Staunton rapped for order and arose to speak. He congratulated the members on the large attendance, and spoke of the condition of the society, with 650 members and a fund of $65,000. Then, referring to the history of the society, he removed the cocked hat, which he called a crown, and read the names of all the Presidents since the society was organized in 1835.

The long list was cheered, and the health of St. Nicholas was drunk standing. In his response to the toast "St. Nicholas" Mr. De Peyster made fun of many of the members present, concluding with a warm eulogy of Dr. Tiffany and Bishop Potter.

The healths of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State were drunk, and then Bishop Potter was called upon to reply to the toast of "Our City."

The Bishop said worse things might befall New York than had befallen her, and told this story to prove his point: A Protestant prelate decided to argue a Roman Catholic Bishop out of his belief in purgatory and attacked him on the subject in a smoking car. After he had talked for some time the Bishop asked, "Cannot you conceive of any circumstances under which you would be satisfied to go to purgatory?" "No," said the Protestant warmly. "I would not go to purgatory under any consideration." "Then," replied the Catholic Bishop quietly, "go to hell."

When the applause was silenced Bishop Potter said he did not wish to be understood as indicating that there was any such paucity of choice in the subject under discussion.

Lapsing into serious vein, Bishop Potter said: "The Mayor of Greater New York after Jan. 1 is to be a Dutchman by name and by descent. It is to be hoped, and there is no reason to doubt, that by an appeal to party strength, to his name and honorable traditions, that we will have from him a high ideal of civic responsibility and loyalty. This one word I will venture to say on the subject of our city. Citizenship is like matrimony. The city and the citizen take each other for better and for worse, and what the city is to be in the future is like matrimony—what the parties to it make of it.

"During all my residence in New York I have never found men in office who were not open to kindly suggestion. What our rulers want is something more than mere criticism; something more than faultfinding. They want kindly encouragement and sympathy to turn their darkness into day.

Referring to the administration just ending, Bishop Potter said: "Whatever the next Mayor shall be or shall not be, we should be glad to remember that William L. Strong, the last Mayor under the old dynasty, illustrated everything that belonged to the best civic service, and but for his one infirmity—his weaknes for tea—gave us an administration so spotless and stainless that no man can say one unearned dollar stuck to his hand, and no duty he assumed was slighted."

Mayor Strong's name was warmly received, and three cheers were given for him. C. C. Beaman followed Bishop Potter, and responded to the toast, "The Founders of New Amsterdam." S. M. Karson spoke to the "Army and Navy," and Dr. Van De Water to "Holland."

Dr. Vander Water said in part: "It is rather remarkable that in overcoming the power of the fanatical Philip, William the Silent combined with the Dutch soldiers, the Huguenots of France, and the Puritans of England. So in our country the forces that shall overcome all tyranny and corruption in Church and State shall be the combined forces of all the nations. Those who have gone through fire and water will emerge at last into a healthy place.

"Future historians will give credit to all, but above all and first of all, to the people of that little country wrested from the sea of whom without irreverence we may paraphrase the saying of Micah the prophet, and say, 'Oh, thou Holland, though little among the thousands of Europe, out of thee has come the freedom of which we Americans make our boast all the day long.'"

Austen G. Fox was the first among the many who spoke briefly to the toast "Our Guests."

OBSERVANCE IN BROOKLYN.

St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island Dine at Germania Club.

The St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island held its annual banquet in the Germania Club on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last night. Covers were laid for four hundred, and after the dinner had been served addresses were made by the following, among others: Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, on "The City of Brooklyn"; Tunis G. Bergen, "St. Nicholas Our Patron Saint"; Oscar S. Straus, "The Liberty Loving Dutch as Colonizers," the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, "The Dutchman's Wealth"; Augustus Van Wyck, "Our Ancestors and Their Descendants"; Andrew McLean, "The Press."

Among the guests were E. D. White, E. B. Vanderveer, E. L. Rice, John A. Lott, D. J. Cream, Theodore Burgmeyer, C. W. Colyer, John A. De Groot, F. S. Hegeman, Charles Vanderveer, Walter Van Wyck, Peter Wyckoff, D. G. Leggett, John Oakey, R. L. Edwards, E. B. Tuttle, Seth L. Keeny, William Lamb, Charles B. Gilbert, John E. Van Nostrand, the Rev. Evert Van Slyk, D. D.; Jacob Rapelye, R. C. Coleman, Timothy I. Hubbard, E. J. Bergen, E. D. Bushnell, John K. Voorhees, Thomas Napier, Adolphus Bennett, Lyman D. Morse, E. A. Marschalk, A. H. Van Brunt, J. V. Meserole, Andrew Ditmas, Dr. P. L. Schenck, Dr. John G. Johnson, T. C. Van Pelt, W. S. Schonmaker, C. V. C. Van Deusen, Charles T. Young, De Witt P. Dutcher, H. M. Wells, Thomas E. Pearsall, the Rev. Charles J. Scudder, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, and Dr. W. A. Campbell.

EXHIBITS OF PENAL WORK.

They Will Be a Feature of the Next National Prison Congress.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 6.—At to-day's session of the National Prison Congress, the reports of the standing Committees on Prison Discipline and Prison Physicians were submitted, showing marked progress in both departments. A considerable discussion was had as to whether it was more advisable to teach hand power in prison industries or machine power. The general opinion was that machine power was more advantageous to convicts, as upon being released they would be better able to get employment.

A resolution was adopted providing that at the next meeting of the congress, in Indianapolis, each State shall make an exhibit of penitentiary work and discipline.

GEMS appear to greater advantage when properly set. Lundborg's Perfumes were never in more attractive or unique boxes than at this Christmastide.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY INSULTED.

It Resents the Defeat of G. S. Carrigan for the National Association's Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The committee of the Naval Board of the Schuylkill Navy having in charge the candidacy of Gordon S. Carrigan, Commodore of the navy, for membership on the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, made its report to-night to the Naval Board, in which Secretary Fortmyer of the National association was charged with the responsibility of Mr. Carrigan's defeat.

The election took place in this city last August during the national regatta, and Charles F. Priesendanz, of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, was the successful candidate. The committee reporting to-night charged Secretary Fortmyer with having used his official position to secure votes for Mr. Priesendanz and recommended his retirement at the earliest opportunity. The resolutions further stated that the defeat of Mr. Carrigan and the appointment the next day of Dr. George Root to the vacancy caused by President Statzell resigning must be regarded as an insult to the Schuylkill Navy.

It is generally believed that all the clubs comprising the Schuylkill Navy will resign from the national association.

MAY CHALLENGE THE CANADA.

American Yachting Syndicates Want a Race for the International Trophy on the Lakes.

The rumor that a syndicate of Buffalo yachtsmen were considering the idea of issuing a challenge to the Toronto Yacht Club for a series of races for the international trophy won by the yacht Canada and now in the possession of the above organization was the topic of considerable comment among yachtsmen in this city yesterday. Unless early action is taken in the matter the Buffalo Syndicate will be too late, as word has also been received that Commodore Berriman, formerly owner of the Vencedor, which was defeated in the races for the cup during the Summer of 1896, that a challenge would be issued from Chicago within a week and the only thing that makes them hesitate at all at the present time is the fact that the present holders of the cup have so carefully constructed the wording in the deed of gift governing possible races, that it may be almost impossible to build a craft that can compete with any possible degree of success.

Correspondence will, however, be begun at once between Commodore Berriman and the Toronto yachtsmen, who have already declared that if a challenge is received they will gladly make any equitable terms and give them proper concessions. If such a race can be arranged, Commodore Berriman will, immediately upon the acceptance of his defi, proceed to build the yacht that will represent the Chicago contingent.

A rumor from Detroit is to the effect that yachting enthusiasts of that city are contemplating issuing a challenge for the coveted mug, believing that the Canadians have held the trophy long enough without another contest for supremacy. The Detroit challenge will also depend largely upon the conditions under which the race can be conducted, and if equitable arrangements cannot be made, they will make an effort to capture the Mabley Trophy.

This is in the form of a silver ship, and is valued at $600, and is not bound up by the same conditions under which a match for the big cup must be sailed. The Mabley Cup was won by the Canada at the same time she defeated the Vencedor, and if it is not defended the Canadian syndicate will be compelled to give it up.

Aemilius Jarvis, principal owner of the Canada, who sailed her in the races against the Vencedor, is at present in London, as one of the representatives of the Yacht Racing Union of North America to the British Yacht Racing Association, the object of his visit being an effort to obtain uniform yacht-racing rules throughout the world.

EDITOR FLEES FOR HIS LIFE.

Sheriff in Arkansas Threatens to Kill Rousseau on Sight.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 6.—Editor Rousseau of The Osceola Times is a refugee from Mississippi County for fear of being killed by Sheriff Bowen. Rousseau editorially condemned the mob which recently lynched a negro in that county, and denounced the Sheriff in a most scathing manner, charging him with having been a party to the lynching.

The Sheriff, who also lives at Osceola, notified the editor to retract his statements or he would kill him on sight. Rousseau to-day printed a notice in his newspaper in which he notified the people of Mississippi County of the contingency which forces him to quit his business, saying that certain death awaits a refusal to comply with Bowen's ultimatum, and as he knows he has stated only the truth about the lynching of the negro Phillips, and of Bowen's connection with the dastardly crime, he prefers to leave the State rather than "chew his words."

Gov. Jones's attention has been called to the matter, and the Governor has instructed Judge Taylor to sift the situation and to see that no bulldozing tactics are practiced in his jurisdiction by any county official.

Bowen has absolute control of the county political machinery and has the population under his thumb. He seems to be an intimidator, and reports reaching here from Osceola to-night say he is ready to execute his threat on Rousseau as soon as he can lay eyes on him, notwithstanding the Governor's instructions to the district Judge.

EDUCATION BEFORE WEALTH.

A Mississippi Millionaire's Bequests to Indiana Children.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 6.—By the death of a bachelor brother, the families of Marion Trabue and M. Simpson of this county, and Louisa Landon of Anna, Ill., became heirs to $3,000,000. The testator, Col. W. H. Tribbitt of Terry, Miss., disappeared from here when a boy. He changed his name from Trabue to Tribbitt, and was Colonel of a Mississippi regiment during the war. Death disclosed his identity.

His will provides that the estate be held in trust for fifty years, the interest going to educate all the children of the family of school age during that period. All are to be given college educations and another sum equal to their school expenses to start them in life, the idea being to educate the beneficiaries before entrusting them with the money. There are thirty-five children here who secure immediate benefit.

CUSTOM HOUSE TEST CASE.

Bridgeport Deputy Collector Legally Contests His Removal.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Walter T. Buckingham, Democrat, and until Dec. 1 one of the Deputy Collectors in the Bridgeport Custom House, is determined to make a test case of his dismissal, and the legality—under the civil service rules—of the appointment of Gen. W. E. Disbrow, a Republican, in his place.

He has employed counsel to look after his interests, and the papers in the case were submitted to the proper authorities to-day.

Mr. Buckingham filed a protest against his dismissal when he left the office, which was necessary if he intended to contest his rejection from the Custom House. He says he has taken his time about fighting the matter and, on the best advice that he can get, is now ready to make a test case of the matter.

New Brighton Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas O. Lowe of the Brighton Heights Reformed Church, New Brighton, S. I., announced at the service on Sunday morning that he intended to leave the church and tendered his resignation. Dr. Lowe has been pastor of the church for several years. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. It is said there has been criticism of Dr. Lowe by the Board of Trustees, because they did not think the minister did sufficient missionary work.

ANTI-PLATT REVOLT GROWS

Reports that Many of the Regulars Are Deserting Their Organization.

MEETINGS HELD LAST NIGHT

Work of Probing the Alleged Padded Rolls Continued in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District—What the Inquisitors Found.

Constant accessions to the anti-organization Republican forces are reported, and it is said that unless the Platt men take action with reference to the reforms demanded a majority of voters who are partisans in National and State politics will desert to the organization now forming. It is asserted that desertions are going on from the organization ranks, and that the sentiment is at last becoming general that a reorganization on some other basis than the election district plan is absolutely necessary.

The results of the investigation of the rolls of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District now going on prove conclusively, it is argued, that the election district plan is a complete failure; that a new enrollment held on this basis would be declared fraudulent within a year, and that no approximately similar basis of organization can be used without discrediting the party.

The Twenty-ninth District Investigating Committee met last night at 808 Lexington Avenue and continued the work of examining the rolls. The Thirty-third Election District, of which J. E. Ware is the Chairman, was first taken up. It was found that out of the voters enrolled nine had moved from the district. The Twenty-eighth (Dr. M. J. Jackson's district) was then examined. This had been cited as the worst precinct in the Assembly district.

There were 205 names on the rolls; 110 votes were cast for Benjamin F. Tracy, and out of the 205 circulars sent to the persons enrolled 78 were returned. Of these 78 it was found that 46 had been sent to voters who had removed from the district; 1 was sent to a man who was dead; 8 circulars were wrongly addressed; 9 were sent to men who never had actually enrolled, and 13 names, returned as "not found," were of voters who lived at the given address. Of the 46 names classed as "removed" 40 had been marked as "removed" on the rolls.

It is charged by the anti-organization men that the finding of seventy-eight names that should be stricken from the rolls means that while the rolls may not be technically fraudulent, yet that such a "padded" condition gives to the organization men a wrongful advantage, in that the representation of the election district in the Assembly district convention is based on the number of names on the rolls, and that it has been conclusively proved that thousands of names are on the rolls that ought not to be there. James Yereance, who is on the investigating committee, said that because the rolls were in such a state it did not necessarily follow that the election district Captains were at fault. None of the committee would authorize the statement that fraud had been located.

Several district Captains refused to submit their rolls for investigation. Gustav Drachman was one of them. He sent a letter to the committee, refusing to recognize it, and detailing his reasons for so doing. Because of these refusals, it is said, the investigating committee will ask the County Committee to reorganize the districts.

An important anti-organization conference will be held to-night at 767 Sixth Avenue. The joint committees of the Brookfield-Swayne and the Plaza Club Republicans will meet to discuss a plan of organization against the "regulars." Among those who will attend the conference will be William Brookfield, Gen. Wager Swayne, Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer, James S. Lehmaier, James Yereance, Robert Millar, James W. Perry, and Gen. Anson G. McCook. A sub-committee of the Committee on Policy and Plan of the Brookfield organization met at 135 West Forty-eighth Street last night to take action with regard to to-night's conference. William S. Bogg provided.

The anti-Platt Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District will meet to-morrow night, at 767 Sixth Avenue, to take action with regard to the anti-organization movement. The Committee on Political Action, of which James W. Perry, W. C. Wilson, George W. Wickersham, Richard J. Lewis, and B. Aymar Sands are members will submit for adoption the series of resolutions that were drafted at a special meeting on Nov. 23, the sense of which is as follows:

> Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee to take part in the December primaries would be to condone and assist in a fraud upon the electors of the Republican Party.
>
> Resolved, That this club do recommend to all Republican voters of the Twenty-seventh District to take no part in the primaries.

Other resolutions demand a new enrollment and an entire reorganization of the party in New York City.

The Murray Hill Republican Club held its regular monthly meeting last night at 1,483 Broadway. The proposition to consolidate the club with the Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, 767 Sixth Avenue, was discussed. Andrew J. Robbins of the Murray Hill Club and Richard J. Lewis of the Republican Club will meet to-night to talk over the matter.

QUIET DAY AT LAKEWOOD.

Mr. Croker and Mayor-Elect Van Wyck Confer There Undisturbed.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 6.—The coming Mayor of Greater New York and Richard Croker had ample opportunity to-day for the sort of quiet consultation which they are supposed to most desire just at this juncture. The majority of the lesser leaders went back to New York last night. Even John F. Carroll had returned to the city for a few days, and not a Wigwam magnate of as much as the second rank was left to disturb the councils of the two head distributors of municipal patronage.

The Mayor-elect and Mr. Croker took advantage of this respite and had many long talks together. Thomas F. Grady was present at some of these confidential conversations. There is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that Mr. Croker and ex-Judge Van Wyck are busily engaged in passing upon the claims of applicants for places under the new administration, and the impression prevails here that they will remain at Lakewood in the execution of that task until very near to the fateful 1st of January. There is talk of their seeking some other resort, possibly Atlantic City or Old Point Comfort, with a view to getting far enough away to be entirely free from the importunities of office seekers, but no such plan seems to be definitely in mind.

Mr. Van Wyck and John F. Whalen were out at an early hour this morning in full bicycle costume and enjoyed a long ride on their wheels.

Among the new Tammany faces on the scene to-day were those of William S. Andrews, John Halloran, E. T. Fitzpatrick, S. S. Noonan, and James P. Keating. All these leaders saw something of Mr. Croker and the Mayor-elect.

Bernard J. York of Brooklyn, Nicholas Muller of Richmond, and Louis T. Haffen of the Bronx returned to their homes today. The departure of these three borough leaders was followed by the advent of John P. Madden, leader of the Democrats of Queens, who comes to confer about the patronage of that borough.

It is understood that Mr. York remained here over night to await the settling of a dispute between Kings and Queens over the five Justices of the Court of Sessions. York wanted all five to come from Brooklyn. Muller claimed that one should be taken from Richmond, and the understanding here is that Muller carried his point.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

The Defendant Decides to Testify and Asks for Contributions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Adolph Luetgert, the alleged wife murderer, will take the witness stand and tell his story regarding the disappearance of his wife on May 1. Attorney Harmon for the defense decided on this course last night. Luetgert was desirous of testifying at the first trial, and the refusal of his counsel to allow it probably was the chief cause for the latter's withdrawal from the case.

Luetgert has issued a signed statement to the public asking for contributions to assist in paying the expenses of his second trial for his life. He asserts his innocence of the charge of murdering his wife, but points out that the efforts of the police may place him in great peril unless sufficient funds are at hand to meet all the demands entailed in the defense of a vigorously prosecuted case. He asks for the funds merely as a loan, promising to return them as soon as he is acquitted.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

It is a mistake to defer until the last moment the purchase of CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Our reputation as dealers in EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES is already established, but this year we excel in VARIETY, USEFULNESS and MODERATE PRICES of our manufactures.

The Wallace Company,
Silversmiths,
226 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE MUSICAL ARTS SOIREE

First Entertainment of the Society Given in the Ballroom of the Astoria.

WORLD OF FASHION THERE

Revival of Adam's "Le Chalet" Was Coldly Received, but the Audience Applauded Other Members on the Programme.

The Society of Musical Arts gave its inaugural entertainment in the grand ballroom at the Astoria last evening under auspices as propitious as its most sanguine promoters could well desire. The audience was large, practically all the seats on the main floor being occupied, and none of the boxes remaining empty, and it was fashionable, in the representative sense of the word.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and the Misses Morgan, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Totten, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wing, Mr. and Mrs. John Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. Thomas Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Miss Breece, Mr. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Turnure, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Miss Furniss, Miss Schermerhorn, Gen. and Mrs. Burnett, Mlle. Dynah Beumer, Messrs. Wainwright, Livingston, Andrews, Matthews, Kelly, Du Fais, Wade Chance, D. F. Olcott, and M. Herloff.

As the opening number, Managing Director Clarence Andrews offered a French opera comique, in one act, by Adam, entitled "Le Chalet," revived in this country after thirty years. The cast was:

Daniel, a young farmer............M. Salignac
Nax, a soldier............Mr. Charles Morel
Betly, a young peasant............Mlle. de Brelor

The attitude of the audience quickly demonstrated that the selection was not a particularly happy one. The music was tuneful, certain of the choruses were good, an excellent duet was given by Mr. Morel and Mlle. de Brelor, and the concluding number by the three was most pleasing. But the operetta as a whole was not a distinct success, and those who had come to be amused showed their disappointment.

The audience responded more readily to the second number, put on at 10:30. It was "Aladdin, a Chinese orchestral suite," by Edgar Stillman Kelley. The melodies and orchestral effects in this were said to have been caught from music performed in the Chinese temples and theatres of San Francisco. Following this and continuing the Oriental effect, Miss Grace Gregory sang two Chinese songs, "A Chinese Lullaby," by Harvey Worthington Loomis, and "The Lady Picking Mulberries," by Edgar Stillman Kelley.

It was to Chaminade's ballet symphonique, "Callirhoe," that the audience finally and really warmed up. Mlle. Emma de Consoli, Miss Julia Baird of Miss May Irwin's company, Miss Rinquest, Mlle. Saraco, and Mlle. Caze were the stars of the ballet, the splendid costumes and spirited music of which, added to the brilliant surroundings, made up a scene bordering upon Eastern gorgeousness. After the ballet a series of orchestral numbers were given.

Considered with the first Seidl subscription concert, which is the only affair of the season with which it could appropriately be compared, the entertainment was pronounced a gratifying improvement. The element of informality which the society is striving for was pleasingly present, the gentlemen being allowed to smoke at tables placed around the edge of the hall, after the operatic number, and supper being served at these tables for those who desired it. The rule requiring full evening dress was rigidly enforced.

The next entertainment will be given Monday, Dec. 13.

PERSECUTED BY A GANG.

Joseph Napler Chased His Tormentors and Fell in a Fit.

Joseph Napler, a young Hebrew, who keeps a dry goods store at 741 Tenth Avenue, has been so persecuted by a gang of young toughs that last night he suffered from an attack of nervous prostration. During the past week the gang has stolen $25 worth of the goods that he keeps on display during business hours in front of his store.

Last night the gang swooped down as usual and started off with a jacket worth $3. Napler, choking with grief and wrath, gave chase. When he caught up with them and seized the one with the jacket he fell to the ground in a fit. One of the toughs drew a flask of whisky from his pocket, forced a drink down the merchant's throat, and when a policeman came on the scene, informed him that the man was drunk. The policeman dragged poor Napler to the West Forty-seventh Street Station House in spite of his pleadings. The smell of the whisky was against him.

He looked so pale and tired, however, that an ambulance from Roosevelt was called. The surgeon, Dr. McNider, took him to the hospital, saying that a little more of such treatment would result seriously to the patient. The police promised to protect him in future.

BRIDE RESPONDS IN WRITING.

Dr. Hamilton, Aged 42, Weds Mrs. Lisk, Aged 75, in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—A marriage exciting much gossip occurred to-day in the parlors of the White Ribbon Hotel, the principals being Dr. Henry Hamilton of Joliet, Ill., and Mrs. Sarah K. Lisk of Valley Falls, N. Y. The bride is of striking physique, very slender and tall, with snow white hair and so deaf that the responses during the ceremony were made in writing. She is seventy-five years old.

Dr. Hamilton, well dressed and fine appearing, registered as forty-two years old. Neither were communicative, but it was given out that both were sufficiently mature to know their own minds, and that the marriage was personal to themselves. It was also stated that relatives were trying to secure possession of the woman's estate.

Mrs. Lisk-Hamilton still remains a guest at the hotel, but the bridegroom took the first train for Chicago. He stated to his legal representative that he was going to Joliet to arrange his business affairs, after which he would prepare a home for his bride at Englewood. She is to join him there on Wednesday. Mrs. Lisk first came to this city in October.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Why cough and have a dangerous affection attack the lungs, when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you? For sale everywhere. 25 cents.

THE TREASURY ESTIMATES

Appropriations Required for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1899, by the Executive Departments.

TOTAL AMOUNT IS $462,647,885

This Is About $41,000,000 More Than the Estimates for 1898 and $32,000,000 in Excess of the Appropriations of That Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Gage to-day transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as furnished by the several executive departments. The total amount called for is $462,647,885, which is about $32,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1898, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, and about $41,000,000 more than the estimates for 1898. The recapitulation by titles is as follows, cents omitted:

	Estimates for 1899.	Appropr'ns for 1898.
Legislative establishment.	$4,465,532	$4,727,624
Executive establishment..	20,025,484	17,581,950
Judicial establishment....	687,620	836,607
Foreign intercourse.......	1,850,428	2,225,762
Military establishment....	24,620,043	23,740,450
Naval establishment......	29,929,589	32,574,082
Indian affairs............	7,375,617	7,668,073
Pensions	141,257,750	141,264,405
Public works.............	73,364,184	38,127,847
Postal service...........	6,048,112	58,704
Miscellaneous	35,187,402	42,523,958
Permanent annual appropriations	117,836,220	119,488,220
Grand totals.........	$462,647,885	$430,667,777

These amounts include estimates for rivers and harbors, $48,728,160, and fortifications and other works of defense, $13,378,571, the details of which already have been published.

The amount asked for to pay expenses of United States mints and assay offices is $348,300, a decrease from present appropriations of over $114,000.

For legislative expenses of the Territory of Arizona an increase from $2,000 to $25,000 is asked for, and $3,000 is asked for a revision of the Territorial records. An increase from $2,000 to $26,690 is asked for the legislative expenses of New Mexico, and $6,000 for repairs to the adobe palace at Santa Fé. An increase from $2,000 to $25,000 is asked for the legislative expenses of Oklahoma.

The salary and expense amounts of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue are reduced about $160,000, and the salaries and expenses of agents, fees and expenses of gaugers, storekeepers, &c., are increased about $250,000.

An increase of about $29,000 is asked for printing and binding the naval records of the rebellion.

The Patent Office asks for increases amounting to about $70,000, and the General Land Office asks for $4,800 for expenses of a Surveyor General of Alaska. An additional $15,000 is asked for agricultural experiment station purposes, and $5,000 additional to continue the inquiry into the production of domestic sugar. An increase of $125,000 is suggested for the Bureau of Animal Industry. Twenty thousand dollars additional is requested to meet emergencies arising in the Consular and Diplomatic Service, and $20,000 to enable the Government to participate in the Norway Fisheries Exposition in 1898.

The Secretary of War asks for an increase over the present appropriation for transportation of army and supplies of $100,000. This increase is made necessary by the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad. The total increase asked on behalf of the military establishment is nearly $1,100,000.

The total amount asked for the support of the navy proper is $20,131,113, or about $4,000,000 in excess of the present appropriations, and for the increase of the navy the increase is about $5,400,000.

The Secretary of the Interior asks for $50,000 for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, to be reimbursable; $150,000 additional to carry out a treaty with the Blackfeet agency in Montana; $245,000 additional to carry out agreement with the Fort Belknap Indians. The total amount askedfor on account of the Indians is $7,735,617, an increase over present appropriations of over $355,000.

The amount asked for on account of pensions is $141,257,750, a decrease from present appropriations of about $6,000 in expenses.

Under the head of public works the Treasury Department asks for $25,000 for a building for the laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service, and $100,000 for the erection of a Court House, penitentiary, &c., at Sitka, Alaska; also the following amounts for continuation or completion of public buildings: Boisé, Idaho, $32,252; Buffalo, $400,000; Camden, N. J., $100,000; Cheyenne, Wyoming, $88,852; Chicago, $1,000,000; Denver, (mint,) $200,000; Ellis Island, N. Y., (Immigrant Station,) $450,000; Portland, Oregon, $50,000; San Francisco, $500,000.

The total sum asked for lighthouses, beacons, &c., is $2,208,310. The whole amount of the river and harbor estimates is $48,728,160, as against $19,516,412, the present appropriation.

The total postal service deficiency is estimated at $6,048,112. The Secretary of the Interior asks for $110,000 to aid in the protection of timber on public lands, and $75,000 for the care, &c., of forest reserves. An appropriation of $383,453 is asked for the completion of the water supply tunnel in the City of Washington, and for other works connected therewith; also, $250,000 for the rebuilding of the Washington Navy Yard Bridge, and $30,000 for a new bridge across Rock Creek at M Street, Washington, D. C.

THE NAVAL PROMOTION PLAN.

Scheme to Prevent Stagnation and to Settle the Dispute of the Line with the Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—After several weeks spent in deliberation, the board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, headed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to frame some legislation that will cure the stagnation in naval promotions and settle the long-standing difference between the line and the engineers, to-day reached a conclusion. A bill has been outlined, and Mr. Roosevelt will present this with a report to Secretary Long, who will in turn send it to Congress if it meets his approval.

There is a minority of three members opposed to one important feature of the proposed bill, and this minority is composed of two line officers and an engineer. The point of difference is found in the method provided for preventing stagnation and insuring a sufficient number of promotions. The board proposes to create an examining board of Admirals, which will be charged with the task of selecting a certain number of officers from each grade for retirement, in case there shall not be a certain proportion of vacancies occurring from natural causes. The board wants promotions to be based on merit, while the three dissentients declared for promotion based on chance.

Provision is made for voluntary retirement of any officer with the rank next above that he holds at the time, as is now the privilege of army officers. The line and the engineers are completely merged. The older engineers will continue on shore duty in the line of their profession, while the younger men will have an option of passing an examination within the next two years for admission into the line, and thereafter there will be no distinction between the officers, who will be assigned to engineering duty the same as to any other branch of ship work, but will remain line officers.

The pay is to be fixed at the rate now paid the marines, which amounts to leveling up the pay of the line to the neighborhood of the engineers.

GUATEMALA SAID TO BE QUIET.

Reports of Outbreaks, Capital Punishment, and Flogging Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The last mail brought reassuring news about Guatemala to its legation in Washington, the letters received stating that peace prevails throughout the country, there being no indication whatever of future revolutionary outbreaks. Capital punishment has not been applied to political prisoners, and, contrary to reports circulated abroad by the agents of the suppressed uprising, flogging and lashing are not used in the country. Business activity is reviving and the currency, it is stated, will be reestablished on a metallic basis on Jan. 1, 1898.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

CONGRATULATIONS ON HOME AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in regular session at the seat of Government, with many of whose Senators and Representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a Nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken. A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice, or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of National obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

Time Needed to Test the Value of Tariff Legislation.

The extra session of this Congress, which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial. Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

NECESSITY OF CURRENCY REVISION.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the Government since 1866. On the thirtieth day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of $728,868,447.41. On the 1st of January, 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to $443,889,495.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the Government was $2,332,331,208. On the first day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to $585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of $1,747,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1897, was $847,365,620. The Government money now outstanding (Dec. 1) consists of $346,681,016 of United States notes, $107,793,280 of Treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, $384,963,504 of silver certificates, and $631,280,761 of standard silver dollars. With the great resources of the Government, and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the Government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness, while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

A Constant Menace to Our National Credit.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the Government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guarantee of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the Government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money—that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the Government, but a dangerous menace to the National credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the Government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $900,000,000 of currency which the Government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the Government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The Government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the Government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The Government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which, under the authority now given, it will continue to do.

The law which requires the Government after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as current funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. At such times the Government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as, during the Administration of my predecessor, when $262,315,400 of 4½ per cent. bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the Government in excess of the revenues, and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

With our revenues equal to our expenses there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below $100,000,000 how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

A Way in Which the "Endless Chain" May Be Broken.

I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand, and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again, to be followed by another bond issues to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the Government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the Government, and the size of the gold reserve in the Treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

If we are to have any era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the Government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists, and will be ever present, menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And, besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquillity that the Government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid, without serious consquences, the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

The Plan of Secretary Gage Is Fully Indorsed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation that National banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes, secured by deposit of such bonds, be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent. per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of National banks of a minimum capital stock of $25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs. I recommend that the issue of National bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upward.

If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of Congress, then I would recommend that National banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

OPPOSED TO RECOGNITION OF CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

The most important problem with which this Government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this Government at various times in the past.

The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest; growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare, and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the present vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home Government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a Continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1860, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the Government.

The revolution which began in 1868 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular Governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the Government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by Gen. Grant were refused, and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this Government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

Civilized Code of War Disregarded on Both Sides.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans.

The existing conditions cannot but fill this Government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country. The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this Government failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief the answer read: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country." Then only could Spain act in the promised direction, of her own motion, and after her own plans.

The cruel policy of concentration was initiated Feb. 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste, and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late Cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this Government.

Relief Extended to American Citizens.

There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish Cabinet in October last twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom. For the relief of our own citizens suffering because of the conflict the aid of Congress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

Instructions Given to Minister Woodford.

The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that Government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of National interests, and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our Government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe, when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, the precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that Government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored.

It so chanced that the consideration of this offer, addressed to the same Spanish Administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Between the departure of Gen. Woodford, the new Envoy, and his arrival in Spain the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and, although the Cabinet of the late Premier still held office and received from our Envoy the proposals he bore, that Cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

Spain's Promises to Pacify Cuba.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this Government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba, and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish Government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present Premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality, the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration. To accomplish this the present Government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish Cortes, with the aid of Cuban Senators and Deputies, to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt.

Spain Should Be Allowed to Try Its Plan.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this Government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices, it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations, and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well-nigh reclaimed; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that by force of arms and by new and ample reforms, very early and complete pacification is hoped for. The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted and therewith all the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States.

Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States as Spain understands them is presented with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this Government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative ministry of the Nation at command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace, this Government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right, and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people, should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a national compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.

Recognition of Belligerency Not Justifiable.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible, if not inevitable, step, both in regard to the previous ten years' struggle and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two houses of Congress in the Spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution, that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session the Senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the House of Representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch, it behooves the Executive soberly to consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of Statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents, and the conduct of the war by them according to the received code of war, are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the international policy of the recognizing State.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION ON THE QUESTION IS GOOD NOW.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of Dec. 7, 1875, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba, and it may be wholesome now to recall them. At that time a ruinous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands, of humanity which called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, continued unabated. Desolation and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously affecting the commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other, by reason of a proximity and larger trade intercourse. At that juncture, Gen. Grant uttered these words, which now as then sum up the elements of the problem:

"A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. * * * * * It is possible that the acts of foreign powers and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and questionable propriety and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary and it is required when the interests and rights of another Government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war.

"B[illegible]y, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their o[illegible] conflicts do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other States, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it.

"The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and National, and upon the Consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right.

"Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties, it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent Government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795, over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which in its traffic between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between all of them and the States of the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would before long draw this Nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result, by measures of questionable right or expediency, or by any indirection."

Dangers and Inconveniences of the Act of Recognition.

Turning to the practicable aspects of a recognition of belligerency, and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition, without more, will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed, or affect the relation of either party to other States. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality, which recites the de facto conditions of belligerency as its motive. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring State. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes as contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must, under international law, be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports, disfavors would be imposed on both, which, while nominally equal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba, her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their own domain could not hope to create a parallel, while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now, with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea, and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife, within the paramount authority of Spain, according to the international code of war.

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the Executive will take it.

SAGASTA'S PLAN SHOULD BE GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested, and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new Government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy, which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans to the "horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery"; that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

The Reforms Which Spain Has Promised.

The first acts of the new Government lie in the honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broader clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contended pendency.

Decrees in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated. The full text of these decrees has not been received, but as furnished in a telegraphic summary from our Minister are: All civil and electoral rights of peninsular Spaniards are, in virtue of existing constitutional authority, forthwith extended to colonial Spaniards. A scheme of autonomy has been proclaimed by decree, to become effective upon ratification by the Cortes. It creates a Cuban Parliament which, with the insular Executive, can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting local order and interests, possessing unlimited powers, save as to matters of State, war, and the navy, as to which the Governor General acts by his own authority, as the delegate of the central Government. This Parliament receives the oath of the Governor General to preserve faithfully the liberties and privileges of the colony, and to it the colonial Secretaries are responsible. It has the right to propose to the central Government, through the Governor General, modifications of the national charter, and to invite new projects of law or executive measures in the interest of the colony.

Besides its local powers it is competent, first, to regulate electoral registration and procedure and prescribe the qualifications of electors and the manner of exercising suffrage; second, to organise courts of justice with native judges from members of the local bar; third, to frame the insular budget both as to expenditures and revenues, without limitation of any kind, and to set apart the revenues to meet the Cuban share of the national budget, which latter will be voted by the National Cortes with the assistance of Cuban Senators and Deputies; fourth, to initiate or take part in the negotiations of the National Government for commercial treaties which may affect Cuban interests; fifth, to accept or reject commercial treaties which the National Government may have concluded without the participation of the Cuban Government; sixth, to frame the colonial tariff, acting in accord with the peninsular Government in scheduling articles of mutual commerce between the mother country and the colonies. Before introducing or voting upon a bill, the Cuban Government or the Chambers will lay the project before the central Government and hear its opinion thereon, all the correspondence in such regard being made public. Finally, all conflicts of jurisdiction arising between the different municipal, provincial, and insular Assemblies, or between the latter and the insular executive power, and which from their nature may not be referable to the central Government for decision, shall be submitted to the courts.

Promises Made Are Being Carried Out by Spain.

That the Government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned, that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions, is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration, and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so, and assures them the protection of the Spanish Government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the Competitor prisoners heretofore sentenced to death, and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding Administration.

When Our Interference May Become Necessary.

Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this Government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes, that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about, by peaceful agencies, a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII IS RECOMMENDED.

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last, I laid before the Senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message because the necessary action of the Congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian Statehood cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands, and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian State.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the Senate and President of the Republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American Senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relation thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the Federal laws to the territory or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation, if need be, of the labor system therein are all matters which the treaty has wisely relegated to the Congress.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self-rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our Nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due a people which after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of self-governing Statehood, come of their free will to merge destinies in our body politic.

Japanese Claims Will Be Amicably Adjusted.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This Government has not been invited to mediate and, on the other hand, has sought no intervention in that matter, further than to evince its kindliest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign States in interest, as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan, lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this Government and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

As to representation of this Government to Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, I have concluded that Mr. William L. Merry, confirmed as Minister of the United States to the States of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica shall proceed to San José, Costa Rica, and there temporarily establish the headquarters of the United States to those three States. I took this action for what I regarded as the paramount interests of this country. It was developed upon an investigation by the Secretary of State that the Government of Nicaragua while not unwilling to receive Mr. Merry in his diplomatic quality, was unable to do so because of the compact concluded July 20, 1895, whereby that republic and those of Salvador and Honduras, forming what is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, had surrendered to the representative Diet thereof their right to receive and send diplomatic agents. The Diet was not unwilling to accept him, because he was not accredited to that body. I could not accredit him to that body, because the appropriation law of Congress did not permit it. Mr. Baker, the present Minister at Managua has been directed to present his letters of recall.

Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter has likewise been accredited to the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras, the same as his predecessor. Guetamala is not a member of the Greater Republic of Central America, but Honduras is. Should this latter Government decline to receive him, he has been instructed to report this fact to his Government and await its further instructions.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaragua Canal. Its utility and value to American commerce are universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24 last "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895," in regard to "the proper route, feasibility, and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal, with a view of making complete plans for the entire work of construction of such canal" is now employed in the undertaking. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to Congress the report of this commission, making at the same time such further suggestions as may then seem advisable.

BIMETALLIC COMMISSION. STILL AT WORK.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, the Hon. Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, and the Hon. Charles J. Paine of Massachusetts as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of our great sister republic of France in joining this country in an attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe, whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnishes assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it. The British Government has published a résumé of the steps taken jointly by the French Ambassador in London and the special envoys of the United States with whom our Ambassador at London actively co-operated in the presentation of this subject to her Majesty's Government. This will be laid before Congress.

Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this Government and the Governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the position of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations. Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens.

To Secure Reciprocity with Other Nations.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa a Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several Governments, both European and American. It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed, or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged, with advantage to both contracting parties.

Carrying Trade Should Be Extended if Possible.

Most desirable from every standpoint of National interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the National pride. The Government by every proper Constitutional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus products of the farm and the factory.

PROTECTION OF THE FUR SEALS.

The efforts which had been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection of fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea were renewed at an early date by this Administration, and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the Governments of Japan and Russia sent delegates to Washington and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals was threatened with extinction, and that an international agreement of all the interested powers was necessary for their adequate protection. The Government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington, as delegates, the expert Commissioners of Great Britain and Canada who had during the past two years visited the Pribilof Islands and who met in conference similar Commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd heretofore in dispute which should place beyond controversy the duty of the Governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress, the result of which I hope to be able to report to Congress at an early day.

Approves of Treaties for International Arbitration.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines, without in any way imperiling our interests or our honor, shall have my constant encouragement.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.

The acceptance by this Government of the invitation of the republic of France to participate in the universal exposition of 1900 at Paris was immediately followed by the appointment of a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, with special reference to the securing of space for adequate exhibit on behalf of the United States.

The special commissioner delayed his departure for Paris long enough to ascertain the probable demand for space by the American exhibitors. His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed exposition, and the information thus acquired enabled him to justify an application for a much larger allotment of space for the American section than had been reserved by the exposition authorities. The result was particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that the United States was one of the last countries to accept the invitation of France.

The reception accorded our special commissioner was most cordial, and he was given every reasonable assurance that the United States would receive a consideration commensurate with the proportions of our exhibit. The report of the special commissioner as to the magnitude and importance of the coming exposition and the great demand for space by American exhibitors supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by Congress, to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and resources of our country may be made in an exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the nineteenth century. That exposition is intended to be the most important and comprehensive of the long series of international exhibitions, of which our own at Chicago was a brilliant example, and it is desirable that the United States should make a worthy exhibit of American genius and skill and their unrivaled achievements in every branch of industry.

IMPERATIVE NEEDS OF OUR NAVY.

The present immediately effective force of the navy consists of four battleships of the first class, two of the second, and forty-eight other vessels, ranging from armored cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction five battleships of the first class, sixteen torpedo boats, and one submarine boat. No provision has yet been made for the armor of three of the five battleships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by Congress. It is of great importance that Congress provide this armor, as until then the ships are of no fighting value.

The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by the ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force; its vessels are the very best of each type, and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future, and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of the country.

The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for National defense and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed, should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair, and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock in the Gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent board appointed to investigate the subject. There should be also ample provision made for powder and projectiles and other munitions of war and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy yards for the repair and care of our larger number of vessels.

New Battleship for the Pacific Coast.

As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship for the Pacific coast, for at present there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there are three in commission and four under construction, and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense.

WHAT WE NEED IN ALASKA

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of Congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the Territory. The great influx of population during the past Summer and Fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the Spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the Teritory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska, and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of Congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes, and also for the purchase of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres then or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of Congress as thus far expressed has been that only such rights should apply to that Territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the President by the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof, and to appoint registers and surveyors of said land offices, and the President was also authorized to appoint a Surveyor General for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority, a Surveyor General and receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka. If in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon Valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the territory is to be divided.

Government System Needed and Relief for Starving Settlers.

I concur with the Secretary of War in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the Territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of twenty-five men, with two officers, under command of Lieut. Col. Randall of the Eighth Infantry, has been sent to St. Michael, to establish a military post.

As it is to the interest of the Government to encourage the development and settlement of the country and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefits of legal ministry, I earnestly urge upon Congress the establishment of a system of government with such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

The startling, though possibly exaggerated, reports from the Yukon River country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. Access to that country in Winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and vicinity, which is a most difficult and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports of the sufferng of our fellow-citizens be further verified, every effort, at any cost, should be made to carry them relief.

AFFAIRS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian Territory, under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased; while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, which, by permission of the Indian Government, has settled in the Territory. The present area of the Indian Territory contains 25,694,564 acres, much of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the Territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built, in which from 500 to 5,000 white people now reside. Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on, in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the government, either of the nations or tribes. Thousands of their children who were born in the Territory are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nations are shut against them, and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal Governments and courts.

The Secretary of the Interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established to the detriment of the people. It has been impossible for the States to keep its citizens out of the Territory, and the executory conditions contained in the treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible of execution. Nor has it been possible for the tribal governments to secure to each individual Indian his full enjoyment, in common with other Indians, of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

Attempts to Settle with the Tribes Have Failed.

By Section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1893, the President was authorized to appoint three Commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee, (or Creek,) and Seminole nations, commonly known as the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. Briefly the purpose of negotiations were to be: The extinguishment of tribal titles to any lands within that Territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by allotment and division of the same, in severalty, among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them, with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment, upon the basis of justice and equity, as may, with the consent of the said nations of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians were very slow to act, and those in control manifested a decided disinclination to meet with favor the propositions submitted to them. A little more than three years after this organization the commission effected an agreement with the Choctaw nation alone. The Chickasaws, however, refused to agree to its terms, and, as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations, the agreement with the latter nation could have no effect without the consent of the former. On April 23, 1897, the commission effected an agreement with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or nations parties thereto, and only requires ratification by Congress to make it binding. On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek Nation, but it is understood that the National Council of said nation has refused to ratify the same. Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokees, the most populous of the five civilized tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers and territory.

The provision in the Indian Appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five civilized tribes, and to make complete census rolls of the citizens of said tribes. The commission is at present engaged in this work among the Creeks, and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.

White Settlers Must Be Protected by Congress.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by Congress, and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by Congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal nations.

The Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the commission, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior under date of Oct. 11, 1897, says: "Individual ownership is, in their (the commission's) opinion, absolutely essential to any permanent improvement in present conditions, and the lack of it is the root of nearly all the evils which so grievously affect these people. Allotment by agreements is the only possible method, unless the United States courts are clothed with the authority to apportion the lands among the citizen Indians, for whose use it was originally granted."

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior that there can be no cure for the evils engendered by the perversion of these great trusts except by their resumption by the Government which created them.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS OF YELLOW FEVER.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the National quarantine authorities paramount. The Secretary of the Treasury in the portion of his report relating to the operation of the Marine Hospital Service, calls attention to the defect in the present quarantine laws, and recommends amendments thereto which will give the Treasury Department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency like that of the past Summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restriction of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

A Commission of Bacteriologists Recommended.

In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, is obvious, and to this end a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the President, to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, one to be appointed from civil life, one to be detailed from the medical officers of the army, and one from the medical officers of the navy.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SALES.

The Union Pacific Railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States Court for the District of Nebraska on the 1st and 2d of November of this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the Government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to Dec. 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific Railway to the Government on Nov. 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, $6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, $6,626,690.33, making a total of $12,929,690.33. The sale of this road was originally advertised for Nov. 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until Dec. 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of $2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs, and charges. If no other or better bid is made, this sum is all the Government will receive on its claim of nearly $13,000,000. The Government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated.

Shall the Government Buy in the Kansas Pacific?

The question presented, therefore, is whether the Government shall, under the authority given it by the act of March 3, 1887, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire Government claim. To qualify the Government to bid at the sale will require a deposit of $900,000, as follows: In the Government cause, $500,000, and in each of the first mortgage causes $200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which, with the amount already deposited, shall equal 15 per cent. of the bid; the balance in installments of 25 per cent. thirty, forty, and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th of July, 1895, principal and interest, amounted to $7,281,048.11. The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first mortgage lien. I believe that under the act of 1887 it has the authority to do this; and in the absence of any action by Congress, I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit, as required by the court's decree, to qualify as a bidder, and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government; but suggest, in order to remove all controversy, that an amendment of the law be immediately passed, explicitly giving such powers and appropriating, in general terms, whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

In so important a matter as the Government becoming the possible owner of railroad property, which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the Government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the Congress for action.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library Building, provided for by the act of Congress approved April 15, 1886, has been completed and opened to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that, through the foresight and munificence of Congress, the Nation possesses this noble treasure house of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, Congress will continue to develop the library in every phase of research, to the end that it may be not only one of the most magnificent, but among the richest and most useful libraries in the world.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The important branch of our Government known as the Civil Service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and Executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged, and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood, and keeping every employe keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much, of course, still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted, and others, not classified, may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which, in my judgment, will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people, and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

Economy Necessary, and Urged upon Congress.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the Government with which Congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the Congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the Government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the Government, without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the Government, and thus avoid a deficit.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1897.

OPINIONS ON THE MESSAGE

Comments in the House and Senate on the Recommendations of the President.

GENERALLY ON PARTY LINES

The Republican Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, However, Says the Currency Plan Is Disappointing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Following are the comments of prominent members of Congress upon the President's message:

Representative Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) said: "The President's message is a clear and conservative statement of the National situation. It will meet general popular approval. The American people are perfectly willing to trust the wisdom and patriotism of President McKinley to deal with the Cuban insurrection. As to the currency question, the President's omission to urge in detail the most radical reforms proposed by Secretary Gage indicates that he will exercise a good deal of charity toward Congress if that body should fail to get together on the question. The President evidently realizes that whatever is done must not only be wise, but also palatable to the public."

Representative Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said: "The message is an especially able, clear, and satisfactory document, all the way through. The currency discussion and the single recommendation will challenge close examination, and in the end will be found to be wise and beneficial. The Cuban section is frank, manly, and patriotic. But this will not satisfy the men who advocate interference. But the result will be to establish a line of demarcation between the more radical friends of Cuba Libre and the elements of conservatism. When the President launches his purpose of future action in regard to the civil service upon the ground that 'the system has the approval of the people,' he makes it possible for the representatives of the people to carry out the wishes of their constituency without any just charge that in obeying the will of the people we are antagonizing the people; and then he admits that some extensions of the classified service are wrong, and surely the representatives of the people may point out what those improper extensions are."

Representative Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said: "The message shows that the President has promptly and effectively acted on the Cuban question, in fulfillment of the sentiments he had previously expressed on the Cuban struggle for liberty and the just expectations of the country. He has pressed upon the attention of the Spanish Government the injuries our business interests were suffering, the imprisonment of American citizens, the barbarous warfare under Weyler, and the need of change in the mode of Government in Cuba. The result has been the liberation of every imprisoned American, the removal and disgrace of Weyler, the end of the concentration and starvation policy, and the presentation of a system of self-government largely based on that of Canada. When our suggestions have thus all been accepted and are being carried out in apparent good faith, which is shown by the opposition in Spain, he wisely thinks that good faith on our part requres that we let the measures we ourselves suggested be tried, at least until we can see whether the Cubans themselves will be satisfied. The situation is vastly different from that of a year ago."

Currency Plan Not Specific.

Representative Walker (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, said: "I fear the message is not sufficiently specific and does not go far enough to relieve the situation. It does not recommend that anything shall be done regarding financial legislation until revenues exceed the expenditures of the Government, which may be many months in the future, and is far from immediate action. Secondly, the recommendation that greenbacks be not paid out except for gold when only redeemed in gold, if enacted into law, would enable one man with $1,000,000 of greenbacks demanding gold of the Treasury and then depositing the gold in the bank for greenbacks, and repeating the process 846 times, to retire the whole $346,000,000 of greenbacks in the time it would take him to oscillate between the Sub-Treasury in New York and his confederate foreign broker. The recommendation that banks be required to redeem their notes in gold, with no other provision of law, would cause every bank in the country to surrender its circulation, and then what agency would keep the country on a gold basis?"

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) said: "The President's recommendations are extremely conservative, and that is also the spirit of the Congress. It is not likely that much will be done at this session beyond the passage of the usual measures for the support of the Government. The President's suggestion about holding for gold notes that have been redeemed in gold may possibly be acted upon, but neither of the political parties is anxious to engage in currency legislation until it has a clear majority in both houses, so that it can pass the sort of complete and satisfactory bill on which it is willing to go to the country as the expression of its real and full sense. As to Cuba, the President has acted with such good sense so far that the whole case should be left in his hands."

Representative Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, said: "The message in regard to the currency, in my judgment, is an utter failure. If the policy advocated was carried out, it could only result in the contraction of the currency. Under the arguments made by the President, it would be the duty of the Government to redeem silver in gold upon the application of the holder of silver as readily as it does the United States notes. So, if every paper dollar of the Government was retired, the raid could be made on the Treasury just as well with silver. In regard to the recommendations as to banking, they are of such a character that no business bank would do business under such law."

Representative Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) of the Ways and Means Committee said: "So far as the currency part of the message is concerned it will not meet the views of those who are demanding an entire reorganization of our system, while by those who believe, as I do, that any radical legislation on the subject would be unwise at this time, the message will be accepted as wise and conservative. I am not ready to say what my views are upon the subject of Hawaiian annexation, but I will say this much, that I am not in favor of any action that would make possible the presence of two United States Senators from Hawaii in the Senate."

From a Silver Standpoint.

Senator Teller, (silver Rep.,) said: "I don't believe that any legislation will be enacted authorizing the retention of the greenbacks in the Treasury until somebody is willing to pay gold for them. The radical advocates of the gold standard will not be willing to accept this suggestion, nor will the silver men, so far as I am informed, favor this disposition of the financial question. It may be that the Administration will be willing to go no further to meet the demands of the so-called currency reformers, but judging from the utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will be willing to make further concessions. I do not believe that the suggestion for the tying up of the greenbacks will meet the approval of the people, as such a course would inevitably result in great contraction of the currency. Indeed, it looks to me as if the suggestions of the President would not be satisfactory to any great number of people of any party."

Representative Sayers, (Dem., Texas): "The recommendation by the President that when any of the United States notes shall be redeemed in gold they shall be kept and set apart and paid out only in exchange for gold will be, in my judgment, if carried out, an indirect method of retiring the greenbacks; and, if such policy should prevail, it will be as fatal to the further use of these notes as currency as if they had been converted into bonds. In such a policy I do not concur."

Representative Bland (Dem., Mo.,) said: "The President's proposition to retire the greenbacks by holding them in the Treasury except for gold deposits, means a contraction of the currency to the amount of the greenbacks so impounded. His statement of the situation as to international bimetallism will not be accepted in earnest by anybody. There are few serious international bimetallists, but among them I suppose the President may be classed as one. The message on all subjects sounds apologetic and like an affidavit for a continuance."

Opinions of Senators.

Senator Allison said: "I do not take the despairing view concerning our currency which the President presents. While there are some improvements which I should like to see made, I think we shall be able to get along if we do not get any currency legislation, and, as the situation presents itself now, it looks as if it might be impracticable to secure legislation on the lines of the President's recommendations."

Senator Foraker said: "As a whole, the message is an able document, but I do not agree with the President's conclusions on the subject of international law, as applied to Cuba."

Senator Chandler said: "I am especially pleased with the President's evident intention to maintain a policy in the interest of international bimetallism. I regret his opposition to intervention in behalf of Cuban independence."

Senator Hanna said: "It is a statesmanlike and American paper; impressive and convincing, and one which will confirm the confidence the country has in the President."

Senator Smith (Dem., N. J.,) said: "While some of the President's recommendations with regard to the currency may be well enough, it must be evident to him that at the present time they are impossible of enactment. His reference to bonds is painfully suggestive of the inadequacy of the present tariff law, and, while his policy in regard to Cuba seems moderate, I hardly think it in line with the supposed policy of the Republican Party."

WALL STREET APPROVES.

President's Financial Recommendations Satisfactory to Bankers.

The view taken of the financial part of the President's message by New York bankers was in the main favorable. The message received only a hurried reading in Wall street yesterday afternoon, but its recommendations regarding the currency speedily became a subject of general comment. The proposition to "break the endless chain" caused by the constant redemption of United States notes in gold evoked the unanimous approval of local financiers.

Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, said: "The President's message is an excellent document. His suggestions regarding currency are conservative, and conclusive that in the President's opinion our country is firmly established on a gold basis. His Cuban policy seems reasonable and wise and, in my opinion, the message must commend itself to our business people."

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said that from a cursory glance at the published message he was favorably impressed with it. "The President's views on important public topics are conservative and sound," said Mr. Simmons. "I do not think that any disappointment will be caused by his treatment of the financial questions. He expresses admirable views in a clear and straightforward way, and I cordially approve his recommendation that when United States notes have once been redeemed in gold, such notes shall be set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold."

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, said: "I have merely glanced at certain portions of the message, being obliged by pressure of business to defer reading it carefully. There are two points that I can approve, although I think that President McKinley's mode of handling the greenback question is ultra-conservative. His recommendation is in the right direction, and the present Congress should not hesitate to go to the full length of it. While this particular recommendation does not go as far as public sentiment in the East could have wished, perhaps it goes as far as the prevailing sentiment elsewhere will approve at this time. The President's treatment of the Cuban question, I think, will meet with general approval. The assurance that this Government is not likely to be entangled in any trouble with Spain will certainly be gladly received."

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

The Telegraph Says It Will Wound Spain's Susceptibilities.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially on President McKinley's message this morning, says:

"It used to be America's proud boast that she had no foreign policy. Judging from President McKinley's message, the New World is no more free from the burdens of diplomatic negotiations than the Old.

"In a document of portentious length, mostly intended for Spanish consumption, President McKinley has devised a specious pretext for gaining time. It contains passages that will certainly wound Spain's national susceptibilities. The whole tone, though meant to be conciliatory, savors too much of the magistrate availing himself of the First Offenders' act to be very acceptable at Madrid. Spain may not be so thickskinned as we are to these delicate usages of America's diplomatic courtesy.

"Moreover, there are serious dangers of revolution in Spain, and the indiscreet adjectives President McKinley applies to Gen. Weyler's policy will not lessen the latter's popularity. Much depends upon the attitude of Congress. If, as our correspondent thinks, the jingoes acquiesce in the decision of the Executive and give the Spaniards a chance, all may yet be well, but recent experience does not make us oversanguine."

The Daily Mail says it is "very satisfactory that President McKinley comes out so strong against the jingoes."

The Daily Chronicle describes the message as "weak and colorless compared with the vigorous handling of public questions to which Mr. Cleveland accustomed us." It says:

"The explanation of this is simple. Mr. Cleveland was in front of Congress; Mr. McKinley is behind it. The President's comments on the currency issue are positively child-like in their simplicity. It is safe to prophesy that his treatment of the Cuban question will be received with a storm. The annexation of Cuba would be a deplorable mistake, but the reasons for refraining from that course are not the milk-and-water ones Mr. McKinley advances."

The Morning Post, after paying a tribute to the President's "fine sense of duty in the face of domestic trouble in sending the message at the appointed hour," says:

"The message adumbrates a scheme of legislative effort less shortsighted and less calculated to set class against class than the misguided policy of the last session. On the Cuban question the President is vague and diffuse, but studiously correct. Cuban matters, however, are unimportant as compared with the grave issues of domestic affairs. The big battle of the session will be fought on the ground of home politics and finance." The editorial specially praises President McKinley's treatment of the currency question.

The Times says:

"Its tone of patronizing tolerance will make the message not wholly agreeable to Spain. Probably the President calculates that if he can satisfy the jingoes for a time with eloquent denunciations and warnings, he will find it easier to pursue a moderate policy.

"Regarding his currency proposals, it seems too probable that Mr. McKinley still clings to the notion that something may be done for silver. So long as he follows that will o' the wisp, he can hardly be expected to attempt any thorough-going reform of the currency."

PACIFIC COAST OPINION.

The President's Message Booms the Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The unguarded utterances of Hoshi Toru upon the Hawaiian question are regarded among supporters of annexation as very favorable to the cause. There is not the least doubt, however, despite asseverations to the contrary, that the agricultural community in this State is opposed to annexation. The Santa Rosa Grange meeting on Saturday passed resolutions condemning annexation as likely to injure the large beet sugar industry of California. The San José Grange to-day adopted resolutions strongly opposing annexation, and calling on California's Representatives in Congress to oppose the treaty. The resolutions declare that the islands are not suited to the Caucasian race; that the population is undesirable, and that annexation would be contrary to our system of Government, a source of danger, and a costly venture.

The major portion of the men in California and other States on the Pacific coast who are supporting annexation are engaged in mercantile pursuits. Speculators in land have sent representatives to Hawaii. In consequence of the President's message Hawaiian sugar stocks advanced to-day, Hawaiian Commercial selling at 24⅛ and Hutchinson at 37¾.

THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

Congress Expected Light as to the Nature of Its Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Members in both Houses of the Congress looked to the paragraph of the message touching the work of the Wolcott commission with some expectation of an admission by the President that he had instructed the Commissioners or Envoys to join with France in asking Great Britain to accept a ratio of 15½ to 1, the holding by the Bank of England of one-fifth of its reserve in silver, and the conditional reopening of our mints to the free coinage of silver.

Efforts have been made from time to time to learn from the President if he gave such instructions to the commission. In such answers as were obtained the intimation was given that the instructions might soon be made public.

Secretary Sherman, over whose signature the instructions were written, has said to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative that the envoys carried no such instructions from the Department of State. He has almost directly declared that it is probable that Mr. Wolcott exercised his own discretion in making the offers that he did, for Mr. Sherman positively asserted that they could not safely offer a ratio of 15½ to 1 unless Congress had authorized it.

THE COREAN IN COLLISION.

An Unknown Steamer Struck off Cape Sable and Not Seen Afterward.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—The steamship Corean, from New York for Glasgow, has put in here, having been in collision with an unknown steamer.

According to the Captain's statement, the Corean at 1 o'clock Sunday morning was about 160 miles from Halifax and about 50 miles south of Cape Sable. The weather was exceedingly thick. Suddenly a black hull of another large steamer loomed up on the port side of the Corean, and, before the steamers had time to clear, there was a fearful crash, the Corean being slowed down and then brought about, but nothing further was seen of the stranger, and it is not known what ship it was and to what extent she suffered.

The other vessel was almost as large as the Corean. The cattle sheds on the after part of the latter were strained and a number of cattle killed and injured. The wreckage was cleared away.

Lawlor Was Not Murdered.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Coroner C. A. Miles of this city performed an autopsy to-day on the body of William Lawlor of Uniontown, a small hamlet east of the village of Hastings. Lawlor was found dead yesterday in the woods near the Bloomingdale Asylum grounds by John Rowley, the owner of the property. A report was started that Lawlor had been robbed and murdered, Coroner Miles said to-day that Lawlor, who was a stone mason, was stricken with heart failure while on the way. The Coroner stated that he found $8.70 on the body, and no wounds, which dispelled the murder theory. Lawlor was a married man with a family.

LOUISIANA HEALTH BOARD OUT.

Indignation Meeting in New Orleans Forestalled by the Resignation of Several Members.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—For some time past [illegible] has been an open secret that as soon [illegible] yellow fever and quarantine fights were over, there would be a united attack upon the Board of Health. The commercial community has blamed that body for letting the fever into New Orleans, for failing to stamp it out sooner, and for all the consequent ills. Saturday the Board of Trade issued the call to the various Exchanges to send committees to a meeting to-day, and there was a full attendance when Vice President Isaac Levy of the Board of Trade called it to order.

There was not much chance for speechmaking, simply because Gov. Foster had forestalled the merchants, and Secretary H. G. Hester of the Cotton Exchange, who had been in consultation with him, announced that Dr. Olliphant, the President, and other members of the Board of Health appointed by the Governor, had placed their resignations in his hands. There was no occasion for any charge or abuse. It was simply a case of the people having lost confidence in the board, and therefore of being entitled to a new body. As some of the members are City Council appointees, it was resolved to ask Mayor Flower to request the resignations of the city members as well.

The Exchanges will not recommend any names for appointment, unless asked to do so by the Governor. After the meeting, Dr. Formento, one of the city members, handed his resignation to the Mayor without being requested, and it is likely that as soon as the board can close up its business, having many accounts to settle as a result of the fever fight, which cost considerably over $100,000, all the members will give way to their successors without protest.

Gov. Foster, it is understood, will reorganize the board on new lines. While it acts for the entire State, it always has been made up entirely of New Orleans physicians and citizens. This time he will put several prominent doctors and civilians from the country on it, as he thinks that a body so constituted will have more influence in regulating quarantine and health matters outside of the city.

JAPANESE GOLD HUNTERS.

Large Klondike Parties to Leave Yokohama and Other Oriental Cities Next Spring.

SEATTLE, Dec. 6.—Capt. W. Thompson of the Kagashima Maru, one of the Nippon Yusen Kaishos vessels sailing between Seattle and Japan in conjunction with the Great Northern Railway, reports great interest in Yokohama, Kobe, and other Oriental cities regarding the Klondike. He says Spring will witness the coming of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons from these places bound for the Yukon.

"American newspapers," said Capt. Thompson, "particularly those published on the Pacific coast, are much sought after in Japan because of what they contain regarding the Klondike. On leaving Yokohama one of the richest Japanese merchants said: 'Learn all you can about Alaska and the Klondike, get me all the newspapers and data you can concerning the country.' He is one of the wealthy men of that great city whose attention has been directed to the country."

A New York Mining Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Cleveland Consolidated Mining Company of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day with a capital stock of $120,000. The company proposes to carry on operations in Saratoga County, and to operate the Cleveland mine in the Gambrinus mining district. Its Directors are William H. Quinn, Thomas K. Early, Patrick Cunningham, and John E. Quinn of Ballston Spa.

Klondike Schooner in Distress.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—Word comes from Bermuda that the American schooner Abbie F. Morris, from Boston, bound to the Klondike with a party of seventeen prospectors on board, has put in at the island in distress, having encountered stormy weather and suffered considerable damage.

BOSTON EMBEZZLER GOES FREE.

Bank Will Not Prosecute Albert King, Who Took $30,000 and Went Away.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—United States District Attorney Jones has issued instructions that the papers in the case of Albert King, former messenger of the Boylston National Bank, who is under indictment on a charge of embezzlement, be filed upon his entering a plea of guilty and the payment of the costs. The bank has been reimbursed, and it is held that King, who from the first has been seen to be weak rather than vicious, has had a lesson.

King is nineteen years of age. His crime was that of running away with more than $30,000, which he had collected for the bank on May 19. He was traced from Boston to Lowell, Farmington, Me.; Rangely, and back to Farmington, where he was arrested. On his person was found $30,940.85, within $50 of the amount he had taken. King made no resistance, but was brought to Boston May 24, and after a hearing and arraignment he pleaded not guilty to the charge of embezzlement, and trial was set for the December court.

THIEVES FOUGHT FIERCELY.

One of Two Arrested After a Chase Clubbed into Insensibility.

Samuel Shanley of 1,415 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was held up and robbed early yesterday morning at the corner of Troy Avenue and Bergen Street. He was on his way home, and had stopped at the corner to wait for a car. Suddenly four men sprang from a doorway near by and attacked him. They found only $1.33, which so enraged them that they kicked the helpless man viciously, and then, releasing him, started to run.

Shanley shouted for help, and his cries were heard by Detective Price and Patrolman McAuliff of the Atlantic Avenue Station. They gave chase and soon overtook two of the men, who fought desperately before they were finally overcome. McAuliff's prisoner fought so fiercely that the patrolman was obliged to use his club. Even then the man would not stop fighting until McAuliff knocked him senseless.

An ambulance surgeon revived McAuliff's prisoner, who again showed fight, but was quickly overcome. The men, who said they were John Green and John Sullivan, were arraigned before Justice Worth in the Gates Avenue Court, and held.

Convicted Druggist Insane.

Justice Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, was not able yesterday to impose sentence upon Herman A. Garlipp, a druggist at 404 Central Avenue, who was convicted last Friday by a jury for practicing medicine without a diploma. When the case against Garlipp was called the Justice was informed that the prisoner, after his committal to Raymond Street Jail on Friday, became insane, and it was necessary to put him in a straitjacket. Garlipp is wealthy, and in February last he was recommended as a physician to Mrs. Caroline Hoeven, of East Twenty-fifth Street, this city. She had trouble with her eyes, and Garlipp diagnosed the case as blood poisoning. The medicine which he gave to Mrs. Hoeven blinded her and for several weeks she was unable to see. The Kings County Medical Society heard of the case and caused Garlipp's arrest.

Paper Combine May Not Be Effected.

A report was circulated yesterday afternoon that the large paper manufacturers had formed a combine, and that everything had been practically settled except the election of officers. This was denied at the New Netherland last night by prominent paper manufacturers. Mr. Hugh J. Chisolm, one of the most prominent of the paper manufacturers, stated that although the manufacturers had for the last three years attempted to reach a harmonious agreement as to prices of paper they were as far from doing so as ever. "Not a name," he added, "has been signed to any paper or document concerning any agreement or concert of action." It is said on good authority that the Western paper men have hitherto refused to enter into any combine, and that one or two Eastern makers have also refused all offers and overtures to come in.

GOVERNORSHIP OF JERSEY

Republican Politicians All in a Flutter Over the Succession to Gov. Griggs.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE

The Man Elected to that Position Will Succeed to the Higher Office—Foster M. Voorhees Apparently in the Lead.

TRENTON, Dec. 6.—Until the official announcement came from Washington, the politicians here did not believe that Gov. Griggs had been selected to succeed Attorney General McKenna. When they found that it was a fact there was a flutter at the State House. There is expected to be a big gathering of Senators and Assemblymen here to-morrow. The Governor will be here, and it is expected that all the leading Republican politicians will be on hand. Senator Sewell probably will be detained in Washington, although some expect that he will run up and have a talk with his lieutenants, but as there will be plenty of time for this later on it is not thought probable that he will come at present.

The Republican Senators are placed in a new position. Never before was a Senate in this State charged with the duty of electing a presiding officer, to retire from that body by virtue of his election and become Governor of the State. While acting as Governor the man elected will not preside over the deliberations of the Senate, and a temporary President will have to be selected.

Up to the time of the announcement of Gov. Griggs's selection for the higher office it was pretty certain that Senator Foster M. Voorhees of Union County would be the presiding officer of the Senate this year. Since then there has arisen a disposition in some quarters to prevent the selection of the Union Senator. How successful this effort will be remains to be seen. The names most prominently mentioned by those who think it would be well to select some other man are Senator Skirm of Mercer and Senator Ketcham of Essex. Those who will oppose Mr. Voorhees probably will have to cast their lot with the Mercer Senator, for it is expected that Mr. Ketcham will decline to run. He was mentioned for the position months ago, and at that time declared that he would not accept and that he favored Senator Voorhees.

Since the announcement that there was a probability of Mr. Voorhees becoming Governor, Senator Ketcham has not, it is said, changed his mind. He believes that it would be poor politics for the party to refuse the honor to the man who was practically agreed upon. Senator Skirm is said to be willing to make the fight if called upon. He has nothing to say except to deny that he ever declared himself out of the race.

Senator Voorhees's friends say their man is better entitled to the position than any one else in the State, because he has been mentioned for the nomination for Governor and probably would have received the nomination the last time had not Griggs been placed in the race for the nomination by Vice-President Hobart. They also claim that as the Republican leader on the floor their man has earned the honor of presiding, and that the fact that his chance of becoming acting Governor is almost a certainty should not count any more than if he was only a remote possibility.

Mr. Voorhees will be a candidate for the nomination for Governor from the next Republican convention. The question has been raised whether, if he acted as Governor during the unexpired term of Gov. Griggs, he would not be debarred from succeeding himself. The constitution does not allow a man to serve two successive terms as Governor. It has been held, however, in the case of Sheriffs, in relation to whose succession the provision is the same, that a man filling out an unexpired term, may succeed himself. To be ineligible to succeed himself as Sheriff a man must have been elected by the people and have served his full term. If appointed to fill a vacancy he can then be elected and serve a full term. These decisions, it is believed, would hold good in case the man who serves out Gov. Griggs's term should be nominated and elected to succeed himself.

ELEVATION OF GOV. GRIGGS.

He at First Declined the Attorney Generalship, but Yielded to Persuasion.

PATERSON, Dec. 6.—Gov. Griggs at his office to-day discussed his selection to be Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet. He said:

"If anybody had told me a month ago that I would be offered such a position, I would have laughed at him, and if he had said I would accept it I would have thought him out of his head. But I have both refused it and accepted it within that time—almost within a week.

"The offer came to me week before last. I was utterly unprepared for it—had never thought of it; in fact, I had thought that my position as Governor precluded me from accepting any such position. It seemed to me that I could do nothing until my term of Governor had expired.

"I took very little time to decline the offer, so I sent my declination by mail, but later I thought that courtesy and my duty required that I should see the President. I went to Washington a week ago Saturday, saw the President that night, and told him of my position and my inability to accept the office. No one knew of this thing then except President McKinley and Vice President Hobart and myself. I came home and said nothing of it, expecting that it would remain a State secret, and not be heard of again.

"But it seems that the matter was talked about among some of my friends in Washington. I was urged by them to accept, and all the views of the case were presented to me. The call was presented to me as an imperative duty, and the whole thing came to be viewed by me in another light from that in which I first saw it. The accumulation of these appeals of my friends finally succeeded in making me change my resolution, and last Thursday I accepted the offer.

"Of course, the appointment is in the future. Attorney General McKenna has not resigned yet, and my appointment has to go to the Senate for confirmation. I shall not resign the Governorship until the State Legislature meets on Jan. 11."

The Governor thinks the man who becomes President of the Senate and thus succeeds him as Acting Governor can either resign as a Senator or simply suspend his functions in that capacity. If his successor should resign as Senator, after becoming Acting Governor, his seat in the Senate would be vacant, and he could not, when his term as Governor expired, take up his functions as Senator, but if he chose to act as Governor without resigning his office as Senator, he would still be a Senator after January, 1899, if his Senatorial term extended beyond that time. But the Acting Governor could not perform the functions of Governor and President of the Senate at the same time. He would be restricted to the functions of the higher office, and the Senate would have to choose a temporary President.

The Governor's office will alienate him from his business in this city to a far greater extent than his office as Governor has done, but this will only apply to his law practice. He does not intend to sever his connection with the Paterson National Bank or with any of his private business affairs.

AGAINST JUDGE McKENNA.

The A. P. A. Opposed to His Elevation to the Supreme Court Bench.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Echols and Secretary Palmer to-day issued a special address to the councils of the American Protective Association.

The address says it is the duty of the association to protest to the President against Attorney General McKenna's elevation to the Supreme Court bench; asserts that the Government departments are being Romanized and Romanists given more than half the offices in certain departments; declares against the President's liberal extension of the operation of the civil service law, and urges all members to write to their Senators and Representatives in opposition to the appropriation of any money at the present session of Congress to sectarian purposes.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—1999—8:10.
CHICKERING HALL—Orchestral Concert—8:15.
DALY'S—Number Nine; or, The Lady of Ostend—8:15.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Alexandra—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Born—Indian Summer—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Half a King—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Waldmeister—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—3:00—Illustrated Musical Lecture.
MANHATTAN—My Boys—8:30.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE CURRENCY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Late, but frankly, a Republican President acknowledges that the Republican financial legislation of the last thirty-five years is unsound, unsafe, and ought to be reformed altogether.

"We have $900,000,000 of currency," says Mr. McKINLEY in his message, "which the Government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold." Yet no part of the revenues of the Government is paid in gold. It has no fixed and certain source of supply to which it can look for the means to redeem its obligations, and absolutely the only way in which it can obtain gold is by borrowing. It must contract an interest-bearing debt to pay off its non-interest-bearing demand debt. It is not strange that the President should admonish Congress not to be longer heedless of the burden this imposes on the people. It does credit to his courage and to his honesty that he warns a Congress of his own party that this currency system, built up by his own party, he himself participating in the work, is "a dangerous menace to the National credit."

Mr. CLEVELAND, a Democratic President, has pointed out all this so often and so forcibly that Mr. McKINLEY's recommendations to Congress seem but a tardy and weak repetition of the counsel his predecessor urged upon the legislative branch with the emphasis of reiteration. The important and the cheering feature of this message is that it is Mr. McKINLEY, it is a Republican President, who wrote it. For the first time the Republican Party officially and by an overt act abandons the doctrine that the greenbacks are to be treated, not as a sacred memento of our great trial, consecrated by the blood of the Nation to a perpetual existence, but as a particularly dangerous form of due bill that must be promptly subjected to the operation of a law which, while it declares them to be not money, but only evidences of debt, will at the same time diminish their volume and render them a less dangerous menace to the National credit.

From the position which the President takes to the advocacy of the ultimate redemption and cancellation of all the greenbacks is but a short and easy step.

The President's unreserved approval of the measures taken by Mr. CLEVELAND to protect the gold reserve will provoke a feeling of chagrin among partisan Republicans who roundly condemned the bond-selling of the preceding Administration and attributed the necessity for it wholly to the Wilson tariff. Mr. McKINLEY is careful to say that the proceeds of the borrowing were used to make up for the deficit as well as to replenish the gold reserve, but his own most uncomfortable experience under the Dingley tariff has taught him that the behavior of the gold reserve is not controlled by the abundance or the defect of the revenues. He frankly asks Congress to declare whether we shall continue to issue bonds for gold as in the past, which is the only method under present laws, or whether it will provide against recurring drains upon the gold reserve. Unless this is done, he will be compelled to follow in Mr. CLEVELAND's footsteps should the reserve be threatened. As a provision against such a contingency he makes the familiar recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell bonds at long or short periods at a less rate of interest than is now permissible.

Mr. McKINLEY's "earnest recommendation" that greenbacks paid into the Treasury for gold be set apart and paid out only for gold has already been freely discussed and approved. It is a step, and a long one, toward making our currency system sound. But when will it be taken? The high Republican authorities say it cannot be taken at this session. More disquieting even than that is the President's qualifying phrase "as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government." Then, and not till then, he advises Congress to enact the law he suggests. When will the revenues pay all the expenses of the Government? The President gives us neither information nor comfort on that point. The people must wait and see what the Dingley bill will do. He advises no tariff amendments this Winter, and it is to be assumed that none are contemplated as a part of the Administration's policy. Yet there is already a deficit of $45,000,000, and seven months of the fiscal year are yet to come. Inevitably there will be a great deficit on June 30, 1898. Does not the President expect that there will also be a deficit on June 30, 1899? Beyond doubt there will be a deficit every year until our prohibition of imports is relaxed in the interest of revenue for the support of the Government. It is clear, then, that a recommendation of tariff changes to provide increased revenues would have been a logical part of a message which recommends that wise currency legislation be deferred until increased revenues have been obtained.

President McKINLEY's message is eminently "safe." It treats the delicate question of Cuba with a wise and statesmanlike rectitude of view. The eternal sealing question, arbitration, and all questions of foreign relations are disposed of in a way to soothe every uneasy feeling which the known jingo proclivities of Congress may have aroused. Upon Hawaii alone is the message distinctly unsound and perverse. But in regard to the first great question of the currency, who can say that the President has assured us of any good to come? He does assure us that no evil shall come, for he declares he will keep, as Mr. CLEVELAND kept, the pledged faith of the Government to maintain every dollar of its currency obligation at par with gold, and by the same means. But he can only "urgently recommend" Congress to give force to his own recommendation concerning the greenbacks at some unspecified future time, when the Government income shall equal the outgo, and invite its "careful consideration" of Secretary GAGE's recommendations, to be presented in his report to-day. This is all-important as an admission of past Republican errors in currency legislation, but does it give us much reason to hope for their speedy correction?

We must wait for the detailed presentation of Secretary GAGE's plan, but meanwhile it is not premature to remind President McKINLEY that unless his excellent recommendations are followed up by the most strenuous pressure which the proprieties of his office permit him to put upon Congress, the session will pass without any old line having been expunged from the currency laws or any new line added.

CUBA IN THE MESSAGE.

That part of the President's message which deals with the relations of Spain and Cuba is really an admirable and exemplary presentation of the case. It does not fail to take account of any interest which enters into the data of the problem. The commercial interest of our traders, the interest of all our people in the termination of a cruel and bloody war, the rightful aspirations of the Cubans, the rightful susceptibilities of Spain; all these considerations are present and regarded in the information and advice given by the President to the Congress, and, through the Congress, to all the people.

Nothing could be more to the point than the recalling of the action of President GRANT very nearly a quarter of a century ago upon a state of facts very strikingly resembling the state of facts upon which we are now called upon to act, or to refrain from acting, in either case at our own peril. Nobody at that time supposed, and nobody now supposes, that it was the personal wisdom of the President of 1875 that brought us safely through the former crisis. But the State Department throughout the second Administration of Gen. GRANT managed to maintain a popular presumption in its favor which was not shared by any other of the executive departments of the Government. This presumption was created entirely by the circumspection and moderation of the Secretary of State. It is superfluous to say that JOHN SHERMAN is not entitled to any of the presumptions that created themselves in favor of HAMILTON FISH. But, nevertheless, the mere citations in the President's message of the President's message of twenty-two years ago afford a tribute to Mr. SHERMAN's predecessor, vindicate the tradition and continuity of American diplomacy, and furnish us with satisfactory precedents for present use.

The considerations presented by the message are those with which the readers of THE TIMES are already familiar. They gain force, however, by being presented officially, which in the present case means with a fullness of information to which no private citizen can pretend. The whole argument against the mere recognition of belligerency is the same in 1897 that it was in 1875, and is that which we have repeatedly brought to the notice of our readers, at the risk of wearying them. In the first place, the mere recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans would of itself do the Cubans no good and the Spaniards no harm. In the second place, the recognition of belligerency, if our Government should make it, would impose upon that Government responsibilities much beyond those obligations of neutrality which it already finds quite sufficiently onerous. It would make us in effect the ally of the Cuban insurgents, who have for years been struggling against Spanish rule without a port under their own control, and without "a gun upon the sea." The existence of the condition of belligerency is a question of fact, and a Government which recognizes the belligerency of a new nationality does so not in the interest of that nationality, but in its own interest, because it can no longer maintain its customary commercial relations without such a recognition.

These considerations, though entirely reasonable and pertinent, may seem to some observers too cold-blooded to control our conduct with respect to a people struggling to be free. But the President's message fully meets this possible objection and transfers the controversy to a higher ground. Here, he reminds us, is an administration at last established in Spain which is animated by the desire to satisfy the just aspirations of the Cubans. It is willing to give them all that they could reasonably expect to obtain as the result of independence, provided they will forego their demand for independence. To satisfy their just demands it has incurred powerful enmities in Spain itself. Shall we not give this new and liberal Government a fair trial? Shall we not allow it to proffer its olive branch and suspend our own minatory procedures while the offer is pending? Shall we not wait for the effects of a departure from the Cuban policy of CANOVAS and WEYLER, instead of assuming, in spite of the evidence, that that policy is still maintained? That is the question which the President's message puts to the Congress and the people of the United States.

THE GHOST OF BIMETALLISM.

The currency and Cuba demand so much space for their treatment in the President's message that he is compelled to dismiss Senator WOLCOTT's "mission" in a beggarly paragraph or two. This will make bimetallists highly indignant, and we should say that it would cause the Governor of the Bank of England to jump into a cab and drive across to Downing Street to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he doesn't think WOLCOTT was guying them when he was there last Summer.

Here is the way it must look to a foreigner. We send a commission over the sea which procures from France an expression of willingness to reopen her mints for the coinage of silver on certain conditions. Armed with this the American Commissioners asked her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer to have the kindness to do something for silver also. He might reopen the Indian mints and persuade the Bank of England to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver. A few little things like that, indicative of England's willingness ultimately to abandon the gold standard and join the bimetallists, would be very much appreciated, and the United States would thereupon begin the free coinage of gold and silver.

These propositions raised a great storm in financial London, and they were read with amazement here, where everybody had a strong impression that we decided in November, 1896, not to engage further in silver coinage at 16 to 1. But what must British, French, and German financiers think of us when they read the curt and purposeless reference to international bimetallism and Mr. WOLCOTT's mission in the President's message? To be sure, he says that further negotiations "are pending and in contemplation," but everybody knows that no really live question of National policy would be dismissed with that bare statement. The meaning of the President's failure to say something definite about international bimetallism is that there is nothing to say except that the thing is dead. We congratulate the President on having made that discovery.

May we still hope that the Administration will at some future day gratify the people's curiosity to know who it was that gave Mr. WOLCOTT authority to say that if France and England would do certain things the United States would resume the coinage of silver?

HAWAIIAN PROBLEMS.

The President writes of Hawaiian annexation in a curious, gingerly way, as one who is afraid to strike, yet not afraid to wound. The National honor is the thing struck at, but that, of course, the President does not see. There are such irreconcilable differences of view between his inaugural address and the message sent to Congress with the treaty last June and the present message as to force the conclusion that the Executive mind has become confused. The larger criminal aspects of the Hawaiian job escape Mr. McKINLEY's notice altogether. If he perceived them he would certainly withdraw from the thing or try to argue about them, and to convince the public that "paramount necessity" must override minor scruples. The men who are in the job always argue that way. They see the guilty features of the business.

Leaving honor out of the question, the President touches lightly upon the practical legislative aspects of annexation. How shall we take these islands into the Union, and under the Constitution, with their degraded native population, their Japs, Chinese, and Europeans, their lepers, and their "governing class," consisting of 3 per cent. of the population, holding the other 97 per cent. under the yoke? The President makes no satisfactory answer. He makes no answer at all, but throws the whole dirty bundle of problems, with his inventory, into the Congressional basket and leaves the legislative branch to deal with them.

He shows that he is aware what sort of American citizens this treaty will make by his reference to the avoidance of "abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship," and to "the quality and degree" of the elective franchise of the inhabitants. Yet, with incredible heedlessness, he declares that the pending treaty "has for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States." With a qualified and imperfect citizenship the people of Hawaii will never become an integral part of this Nation. Their territory will become a part of our domain, and they will become a nondescript part of our population, having a status neither quite like that of the slaves before the war nor like that of Indians not taxed, for we shall undoubtedly tax them, while denying them representation.

"Every consideration of dignity and honor requires" the ratification of the treaty, the President says. He attempts no justification of this very disputable statement, save by a word or two about annexation being "the natural result of the strengthening of the ties that bind us to those islands." But when he declares that the result is to be "realized by the free will of the Hawaiian State," he appears by the choice of the word "State" instead of "people" to exhibit a prudent desire to steer clear of the real fundamental question in regard to Hawaii. The "free will" of the Hawaiian people, if its utterances were not choked down by the usurping Dole Government, would declare overwhelmingly against annexation. But we cannot believe that the President has any clear perception of the right and wrong of the Hawaiian job. If he for one moment saw the criminal nature of our behavior toward the Hawaiians from the day when Minister JOHN L. STEVENS called United States marines ashore to overthrow their Government down to the present time, and if he could picture forth the political consequences of taking to ourselves this remote and unassimilable population, above all, if he realized the disgrace and dishonor of it, he would recall the treaty from the Senate instead of urging its ratification.

SUBURBAN SCHISMS.

The gambols of the Congregationalists of Coytesville, N. J., ought not to be less seriously regarded because nobody is able to give a rational explanation of them. Such an explanation it is, in fact, impossible to extract from the published account of their performances. That two aged and weighty Trustees settled upon a pew with which they had previously thwarted the aisle in order to prevent the progress of the pastor to the pulpit is clear enough. But to the natural inquiry why they should have done this thing neither the Trustees in question nor the opposing Trustees return any intelligible response. The obstructors were not, in fact, all Trustees. The connection of one of them with the "society" appears to have consisted exclusively in the fact that he was "the sexton's brother-in-law."

In undertaking to account for the schism in the "First Congregational Church of the Palisades," we do not need to advert to the fact, not without significance in itself, that the wife of one of the Trustees was the organist. In that apparently simple fact lies latent a whole Pandora's box of ecclesiastical discussion. A casual remark by any member of the family of another Trustee, that the organist was in the habit of striking wrong notes, would doubtless have supplied the parish with matter for dissension for the Winter. In the "back districts" of New England the inhabitants have been known to cherish an even smaller criticism as the basis of the intellectual life of the parish, or, what is the same thing, of the community, for the whole period between the departure and the return of the Summer boarder.

But Coytesville is not so remote, unfriended, melancholy, nor, we may add, slow, as that comparison would imply. It is a village on the western slope of the Palisades, and within gunshot, according to the range of modern artillery, of the City Hall. Its inhabitants are not within the range of absorption into Greater New York only by reason of the arbitrary State lines that were drawn before they were born. In all essential respects they are as urban or politan as some thousands of those who voted a month ago for VAN WYCK or TRACY. Not the learned LOMBROSO himself would venture to discriminate between them and the Flatlanders, for example, as respects their rural or urban relations. It would seem to follow that a parochial disturbance in New Utrecht might have the same far-reaching consequences as one in Coytesville, and that the politics of Greater New York are liable to be appreciably disturbed by the performances of an organist who is also the wife of the junior Trustee. But this does not quite follow. The excitement of Coytesville is distinctly suburban. In a strictly rural neighborhood, as we have suggested, the fact that the organist was opposed to the minister would be "good" for at least six months. In a really urban neighborhood it would not last three days. Then, again, Coytesville has "supped full with horrors." It is the community which has mainly thriven upon the demolition of the Palisades, and the most spicy parochial scandal will be brought to a point and exhausted by such a population in a small fraction of the time it would last a really primitive and unspoiled settlement. The parochial quarrel in Coytesville has this mark of an unsophisticated society, in which excitements are infrequent, that nobody concerned knows why he is angry, while everybody concerned is penetrated with the conviction that he does well to be angry. But the very rapidity with which the parochial quarrel has festered and ripened betokens that the community marked by this precipitation contains a modern and even "yellow" public to which nothing is more than a nine days' wonder.

A GOOD FIGHT.

President McKINLEY has one fight on his hands in which it is the duty of every decent man, Republican or Democrat, to stand by him.

There will be a strong, united effort made by the spoils mongers and spoils seekers at this session of Congress to break down the merit system in the civil service. They would like to repeal the law, but they will hardly be able to get a majority for such an outrageous measure, so they will probably undertake to amend and weaken it. They will try to narrow the range of competition, substitute "pass examinations," exempt as many places as possible from the rules, and generally throw open as many places as possible to the office seekers.

There is only one way to meet this movement, which is in open violation at once of party pledges and public interest and right. The President has made it known that no bill weakening the civil service law as it now stands will receive his signature. He is the official leader of his party, the guardian of its honor. He has a right, and it is his duty, to protect it from disgrace. The Republican National platform made the maintenance and extension of the merit system a party principle. Let the President treat every man who attacks the system as false to the party and to the Administration. That is a cause which all the spoilsmen will understand and all good citizens approve.

The President asserts that the utility and value to American commerce of the Nicaragua Canal are universally admitted. The Atlas Steamship Company of England seems to be a dissenter from that opinion. The concession it is said to have obtained from the Nicaraguan Government appears to be in conflict with that Government's concessions to the Maritime Canal Company. That is something to be looked into by the Secretary of State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Boston, in copying the methods by which New York recently increased the trade of its merchants, made the mistake into which imitators so often fall—the mistake of thinking that what was good in one case will be good in other and entirely different circumstances. The business which the wholesale dealers of this city attracted by means of cheap railway rates and the granting of special facilities of various kinds did not come from neighboring towns and villages already dependent on the metropolis for all their supplies, but from those at distances more or less considerable, and hitherto accustomed to buy goods from middlemen. Naturally, the results, in the one instance highly beneficial to buyers and sellers alike, have been disastrous in the other. Every retail dealer in the region around Boston is in a rage with the men from whom he has been in the habit of securing his goods, for the recent excursions simply drew to the city persons hitherto accustomed to trade at home, and to that extent has diminished the business of the local dealers. The latter threaten to take a terrible revenge—nothing less than to purchase their stock in New York hereafter.

—Down in Tallapoosa County, Ala., there is a little town called Dadeville, and the amount of excitement that exists there just now threatens to afflict every one of its 800 or 900 inhabitants with what they would know was nervous prostration if Alabama villages had ever had any experience with that malady. Being destitute of such experience, the people of Dadeville think they are simply in a rage, and they are giving expression to their emotions by means of public meetings and much passionate oratory. The trouble all began when the editor of The Alexander City Outlook, a paper published in a still smaller village not many miles away, absented himself from his post of duty for a few days and left a deputy in charge of the office. The deputy may or may not have been the editor's wife. The information at hand throws no light on that point, not even to the extent of admitting that the editor has a wife, but the subsequent proceedings certainly hint at a feminine influence. Be that as it may, the person in temporary control of The Outlook proceeded to write and print a short but vigorous article on "The Busybodies of Dadeville." "Peripatetic female gossips," it began, "are now managing affairs there to suit themselves. These unsalaried news couriers, whose specialties are scandal and slander, have full possession, and are running the town on fast schedule, with neither regular stops nor flag stations. There is no doubt that if the combined accounts of all these mischief-makers are presented against Dadeville at the judgment day she will go into spiritual bankruptcy on the spot. It seems that this particular class of cumberers of the earth are better acclimated there than elsewhere. If the breed is running out in Alexander City and you want more, Dadeville will be pleased to honor your order for any number. We guarantee the variety to cover more ground and retail more libel than any other backbiters procurable." The residents of Dadeville declare that they must have satisfaction. The editor of The Outlook says he wouldn't have published the article if it had passed through his hands, but he "guesses it's about true." This statement has fanned Dadeville's anger to fury, and its people, tired of passing denunciatory resolutions, in which phrases like "the fair name of Alabama" and "honor of the women of Alabama" played an important part, are now demanding hot, red blood.

—The California correspondent whose letter we published yesterday was most kind to say that THE TIMES had treated the great bird feather controversy in "a practical and common sense way," but as he proceeded to argue that none except food birds deserved protection, we are under the painful necessity of disagreeing with him as strenuously as with those who regard any killing of small birds as sinful. It is all a matter of expediency, and there is no doubt at all that much loss would be inflicted by the extermination of creatures destructive to insects and weeds. As our correspondent says, this destruction is not complete, however numerous the birds may be, but their absence would soon make itself severely felt.

PERSONAL.

—There would have been no faintest inclination in any part of the country to criticise President McKINLEY if he had remained in Canton instead of returning to Washington and performing the duties of his office in connection with the opening of Congress. Indeed, the first feeling on the part of almost everybody on learning of the President's course was probably one of surprise. The circumstances were such as are commonly regarded as absolving men, for the time being, from all, or nearly all, obligations not those of a son, and the public expense and inconvenience that would have resulted had the President remained at home can hardly be said to form one of the recognized exceptions. Despite these facts, all of which must have passed through Mr. McKINLEY's mind while he was debating with himself the question of going or staying, he decided to act as reason, not emotion, directed. It was a resolution truly heroic, and no encomiums upon it could be too high. By carrying it out the President has demonstrated, as never before, perhaps, his realization of the true nature of his office, and the utter forgetfulness of self, which its acceptance implied. He has illustrated, too, the difference between sentimentality and sentiment. The former commanded him to forget everything except his own great sorrow; the latter, to view the case as it really was, to leave the place where his presence accomplished nothing except for himself, and to go where work was waiting which none others than himself could perform.

—Sir RALPH MOOR has effected a remarkable change in Benin, the place known a few months ago, and for very good reason, as "the City of Blood." It is not easy to acquire such a name in Central Africa, but Benin, before the English went there, deserved it thoroughly. The new ruler reports that no trace now remains of the crucifixion trees and execution pits that were so much in evidence last February. Instead there is a British Residency, a Council of Chiefs, and a regular postal service. The Council of Chiefs is in future to administer local affairs. It will meet at regular intervals, and will be presided over by the British Resident. As soon as the country settles down a big trade ought to result from the work of the past few months, especially in such commodities as palm oil, gum, copal, and rubber. The old King never allowed trade in any article other than palm oil, a fetich juju being placed on all other articles. The reign of terror ceased the day the city was taken, and now there is every prospect of a very improved order of things. The matter has, however, been a most difficult one to handle. The garrison consists of a hundred Hausas with Maxims and seven-pounder guns and a rocket tube. There is a fortnightly English mail, regular communication being kept up by runners between Sapele and Benin. Golf links, too, have been established, which is conclusive proof of how far Sir RALPH has carried the work of civilization. Cases like this illustrate the sort of work that England, despite her piratical reputation, is doing in many a once dark corner of the earth.

OBJECTS TO SUBWAY ROADS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words in reference to your editorial of to-day entitled, "The Truth About Rapid Transit."

The article proceeds upon two assumptions, (1) that when the road is completed it will be a great public improvement; (2) that it will pay its expenses.

Neither of these propositions has been satisfactorily proved, and both of them are extremely doubtful.

First—The improvements in subway construction to which you make a general reference have not progressed so far as to prevent the proposed tunnel from being the settling place for the fogs and dampness that characterize our Winters. There is no device for introducing sunlight into the tunnel and no provision for a substitute, and there is no adequate provision in the plans of the Rapid Transit Board for ventilating this tunnel.

Second—The proposed road will probably give very little improvement in speed over the elevated road. The four tracks will extend only to about One Hundredth Street and express speed will stop there. So we have only local speed from that point to the end of both branches of the road, and the express speed will not exceed that of the express trains on the elevated road by more than five or six minutes. All we will have will be one more road up town, which will be under ground instead of over head, and much less desirable than the latter.

Third—The present estimates are the product of one mind, and the economics proposed are approved by the judgment of only one engineer. The vast mass of details and the seriousness and intricacy of several of the more important difficulties demand the concurring judgment of a corps of at least half a dozen of the most experienced engineers obtainable. None can be too great or eminent to serve the city in this matter. The testimony of engineers called before the commission for opponents of the project showed incompleteness and omissions that would run the excess of actual cost over official estimates into tens of millions of dollars.

Fourth—The Constitution prohibits municipal indebtedness beyond 10 per cent. of the assessed value of the real property in the city. The building of this road will run the indebtedness of the new city far beyond the constitutional limit. The city is therefore forbidden by the Constitution to undertake this project.

Fifth—The business question, "Will it pay?" will probably receive a negative answer. The road is to be built for the notoriously unprofitable "long haul." No one will even think of using it for a ride of less than fifty blocks when the cable or trolley is at hand. No one will use it for less than one hundred blocks if he wants a cross-town transfer. The road will be patronized only in the rush hours—7 to 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 to 7 P. M. The commission estimates 300,000 passengers per day, yielding a gross income of $5,575,000 per year. Operating expenses, interest at 3½ per cent on $35,000,000 construction bonds, interest on cost of equipment and depreciation, is put by the commission at $5,207,000, leaving a margin of $368,000 per year for any variations caused by increased cost, of construction or operation, accident claims of abutting owners, &c. The chance that there would be any balance for the sinking fund is very small. The probability is that there would be an annual deficit instead of a surplus.

Sixth—It is of course to be recognized that works carried on by the Government involve greater expense than if carried on by private corporations or by individuals. The same completeness of economy in all details cannot be secured, and it is very doubtful if the city can save in interest what it would lose by the greater cost of public construction. A.

New York, Dec. 6, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Behind the ancient and what nowadays seems the rather childish blockade of arrangement, the Mercantile Library languishes. One is obliged to fool away so much time in trudging forth and tramping back for the exchange of a single book that 99 out of every 100 adult readers forego altogether the great privilege of using this magnificent collection of books. The library stands in practice for the discouragement of reading. Nevertheless, the institution is one of the unexplored latent resources of this city, and should be exploited and developed in the interest of the busy people who make the life and the light of the city.

In other cities members of libraries are not required to be blockade runners. In Brooklyn even, for example, branches of their Mercantile Library are found "right around the corner" in drug stores in every neighborhood, and collections and deliveries are made twice every day. The druggists in Brooklyn compete for the privilege of thus serving the public without charge to the library, and druggists in New York would be glad to do so also, on account of the extra good class of trade brought regularly to their stores.

Let us suppose by way of experiment our own Mercantile Library should establish twelve branch bureaus, six on the upper west side and six on the upper east side, beginning at Fifty-ninth Street and going north for about one mile and locating the bureaus not further apart on each side of town than four or five blocks. What would be the result probably of such an experiment? The library membership and income would be doubled in one month, and the institution itself would begin to see the dawn of its useful career to the busy men and women of our town. DEAN ROPER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1897.

THE TORREY BANKRUPTCY BILL.

One Firm That Has Urged It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our attention has been called to your admirable editorial in this morning's issue on the necessity of a National bankruptcy law. In common with associate merchants we have assisted and urged in every possible way the passage of the Torrey bill, and are now well pleased to see THE TIMES advocating its adoption by Congress. We trust that you will continue the good work until necessary relief is afforded to honest debtors and much ill-used creditors.

JOHNSON BROTHERS,
No. 15 Warren Street.

New York, Dec. 6, 1897.

Such a Law Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are pleased to see your editorial in to-day's TIMES on the National bankruptcy law; and while we have not studied the Torrey bill, we feel that a uniform National bankruptcy law is an urgent business necessity. The various State laws now governing the bankruptcy question are a "snare and a delusion," and the Federal authorities should enact a uniform law for the entire country, so that merchants would not have so much difficulty in arranging their credits. DAVISON BROTHERS,
No. 12 Barclay Street.

New York, Dec. 6, 1897.

In Sympathy with the Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read with much interest your article in your to-day's issue headed "An Urgent Business Necessity," and alluding to the importance of the passage of the Torrey bill, and wish to express our hearty sympathy with the movement you are so energetically advocating.

JULIUS ELLINGER & CO.

No. 60 Vesey Street, New York, Dec. 6, 1897.

Strike Higher.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The knowledge that election officers, Assessors, and other under-officials who perpetrate, or assist in the perpetration of election frauds, and the personators and repeaters who cast dishonest votes are not the principals, but the tools used to defeat the popular will, no doubt breeds a kind of contemptuous pity in the public mind which is reflected in the jury box. As a consequence adequate punishment for this high crime has been infrequent. If the courts were able to reach back of these ignorant and debased men to their high-headed and well-groomed employers who profit by their rascality no doubt the punishment would be made to fit the crime.

California Doesn't Concede It.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Denver says that Colorado's gold product will foot up $22,900,000 for 1897, and that it will lead the production of California by from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. That is the way those Colorado fellows have talked for several years past, but they have always had to take second place when the official totals were presented. It may be different this year, but there is at present no reason to believe it.

NUGGETS.

Interested.

"Fine feathers," said the crow, as he watched the women on their way to church, "fine feathers make short-lived birds."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Hilarity.

"I'd like Brown better if he didn't always laugh at his own jokes."

"He doesn't. He laughs at you fellows who are fool enough to listen to them."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Much Easier.

"I asked Miss Golightly if she believed in Cuban autonomy."

"What did she say?"

"She said she did, and that it was easier for her to believe in it than to try to understand what it was."—Chicago Record.

Another Enemy of Capital.

In selecting a jury in a Southern court, a lawyer in a murder case asked a hardy mountaineer:

"Do you believe in capital punishment?"

"In 'capital punishment'?"

"Yes."

"Naw, I don't! I'm agin capital wherever I sees it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Boy Wanted.

Merchant to applicant for position—Are you a good penman and a good speller?

Applicant (who has recently graduated from public schools with high honors)—No, Sir; I cannot spell well, neither can I write legibly, but in physiology, astronomy, geology, and zoology I am expert.

Merchant (testily to clerk in next room)—John, send in some one with a practical education.—Minneapolis Tribune.

HE LOVED AND LOST.

From The Denver Evening Post.

He sat before an open trunk, a picture in his hand,
His head bowed low upon his heaving breast,
And as the lovely counterfeit he critically scanned
His sighs spoke plainly of his soul's unrest.
The pictured face before him was a face of beauty rare,
A lovely woman, fair as blooming flower,
The glint of love's pure sunshine seemed to sparkle in her hair,
Her eyes were charged with Cupid's magic power.

As gazed he on the lovely face, on memory's moving screen
Fair pictures of the past came to his view,
The singing of the pretty birds amid the trees so green,
The joy-illumined hours when love was new,
He yet could hear her merry laugh when he would spring a jest—
That laugh once angel music to his ears—
And floods of tribulation seemed to surge throughout his breast
As memory trod the paths of former years.

He heard again the softened tones of merry marriage bells,
As stood he with her 'neath the flowery arch,
Heard once again the organ in its glad and tuneful swells
As from its lungs it breathed the wedding march.
Upon his listening ears there fell the solemn spoken words
Which brought her in to share his lonely life,
Recalled how all his soul was filled with songs of nuptial birds
When first he spoke the sacred words, "My wife!"

Then with a deep, half-spoken curse he threw the picture down,
Spake words he never learned in Sunday school,
And on his handsome face there came a cold, Klondiky frown
As muttered he, "I was a bloomin' fool!"
He knew that in society that very moment she
Was reigning as the gayest of the gay,
All dressed in silks and jewels from the alimony he
Was ordered by the beastly court to pay.

GERMANY'S NEED OF A NAVY

Prince Hohenlohe Opens the Debate in the Reichstag with an Explanation.

AFFAIRS IN HAITI AND CHINA

Ministers Argue in Favor of the Measure, While Herr Schoenlank Says Germany Never Can Become a Naval Power.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Reichstag to-day began the debate upon the first reading of the Government's Naval bill. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, made a statement on the subject, saying:

"We absolutely require an efficient navy to maintain the position created for us by the army. This conviction has gained ground with very large sections of the population, and I declare in the name of the federated Governments that they consider as an imperative necessity that the navy should be strengthened, and that its strength should be fixed by legislative enactment. The bill, it is true, demands a certain sacrifice from the Reichstag; but, by its adoption the hands of the Government will also be tied. The idea of a policy of adventure is far from the thoughts of the Government, as is any intention of rivalry with the great maritime powers. If we desire to secure a position in the concert of the powers we must have a fleet which, though of modest dimensions, will be adequate. I ask you to adopt the bill for the welfare of the Fatherland." (Cheers from the Right.)

Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy, then addressed the House, explaining in detail the necessity for introducing the bill to strengthen the German navy. He pointed out that the proposed new ships would establish a basis which for a long time to come would meet the requirements of the country. By the adoption of the bill, the Secretary of the Navy continued, the next Reichstag would be debarred from retarding the rate of construction; but, he insisted, no further restrictions would be imposed upon Parliament.

The Admiral then remarked that, in connection with the completion of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, (more generally known as the North Sea and Baltic Sea Canal,) tactical calculations were made in regard to the necessary strength of the fleet, in order to render offensive action, even upon the part of the strongest naval power, impossible. He added:

"In the demand for two squadrons of eight ships each we are supported by the whole corps of naval officers, and I am prepared to give more detailed explanations in committee regarding the military points involved.

"Our active fleet is a fleet for defense. What we ask is the minimum necessary, by the adoption of the bill, to enable us to throw a heavy weight into the scales on the side of peace. In 1904 our fleet will no longer be a quantité négligeable, (a factor or quantity which may be neglected,) and Germany's maritime interests will have been increased. To underestimate them would endanger the interests of the empire generally."

In conclusion the Admiral declared that the present system of voting naval supplies must be changed, and he appealed to the Reichstag to consider favorably the Government's measure. The Admiral's remarks were greeted with cheers from several factions.

Herr Schoenlank, who opposed the bill, said he thought it curious that the flaws in the navy had only now been discovered. Attempts were being made, he claimed, to frighten the people with phantoms and excite them to a craving for glory, and, the speaker asked, how could this be reconciled with the pacific declarations of the Emperor.

Referring to the occupation of Kiao-Chau Bay by the German squadron in Chinese waters, Herr Schoenlank said that if Germany established herself in China she would become involved in endless complications with Great Britain and Japan. Germany, he claimed, would never be a naval power; and the bill, according to the speaker, was the outcome of personal rule.

Count Limburg-Stirum, the Conservative leader, refuted Herr Schoenlank's contention, and in the course of his remarks said:

"We have no guarantee of peace, and must arm ourselves for the eventuality of war.

"Why should a German Chargé d'Affaires be obliged to submit to be treated with shameless arrogance by the blacks of Haiti? And how was it that the American Minister carried his point? Because he had only to telegraph in order to at once obtain efficient support."

Count Limburg-Stirum, the Conservative terior, was the next speaker. He said the Federal Government had no idea of arresting social legislation. "Herr Schoenlank," he continued, "had spoken of absolutist tendencies in a certain quarter, but if Herr Schoenlank's views are ever adopted by a majority of the Reichstag there will be no need of absolutism to destroy Parliamentarism." [Cheers and counter cheers.]

When Germany Kept Only the Heavens.

Baron von Bülow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said, referring to Haiti:

"We are not satisfied with the mere release of Herr Lueders, and have demanded satisfaction and compensation for his illegal incarceration, which was contrary to Haitian and international laws. We hope the Government of Haiti will accept our legitimate and moderate demands, as, in addition to the justice of our claim, we have the will and the power to enforce it."

Continuing, the Minister of Foreign Affairs remarked:

"Herr Schoenlank's fears that we shall plunge into adventures are not well grounded. The Chancellor and his colleagues are not men to seek useless quarrels. We do not poke our fingers into every pie; but, nevertheless, Germany must not renounce her claim to have a share of the countries having a rich future. In times past, when Germany resigned the land to one neighbor and the sea to another she kept for herself only the heavens, where pure doctrine dwells.

"The object of the expedition to Kiao-Chau Bay is to obtain satisfaction and greater guarantees against the repetition of such occurrences. We do not wish to intimidate or provoke China. Notwithstanding the grave injustice done, we desire a continuance of her friendship. In addition to the murder of the two German missionaries, whom we cannot allow to be regarded as outlaws, we have had a number of other serious grounds for complaint. We cannot allow the view to become established in China that Germans can be treated in a manner which other nations do not permit. German missionaries, contractors, goods, and vessels must be respected exactly as those of other countries. We are quite ready to consider the Asiatic interests of the other powers, feeling sure due regard will be paid to ours. We wish to push no one into the shade, but we demand our share of the sun. True to the traditions of German policy, we will, without unnecessary acerbity, but, at the same time, without weakness, protect our rights and interests." [Prolonged cheers.]

Herr Barth, the Freisinnige leader, said further light would be thrown on the bill in committee. The Freisinnige party, he added, had no idea of rejecting the measure summarily.

Count von Jazdzewski, the Polish leader, declared the Poles would not accept the bill in its present shape. The House adjourned until to-morrow.

It is deemed significant that 120 volunteers, including a number of members of the aristocracy, like Count von Kessler, and the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, are to accompany the expedition to Kiao-Chau Bay, with Prince Henry of Prussia as its commander.

KAISER'S REASONS FOR A NAVY.

He Again Speaks of His Brother's Departure for Asia.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—When Emperor William received the President of the Reichstag, Baron von Buol-Berenberg, and the Vice Presidents, Herren Schmidt and Spahn, yesterday, his Majesty, in addition to expressing a desire that the Government's Naval bill should form the subject of businesslike deliberations, claiming that party politics ought not to play a part in debates on such a question, referred to the momentous labors to be accomplished by the Reichstag, and pointed out that on that very day, his only brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, had bidden farewell to the Grand Duke of Baden and to his mother, the Empress Frederick, in order to devote his energies to the service of the Fatherland in Asia.

His Majesty then emphasized his strong determination to extend the most powerful protection to the German missions in foreign countries, referred to the recent events in Haiti, and to various political and economic questions, adding that he trusted the Reichstag would become convinced of the necessity for the naval increase demanded.

Replying to the suggestion that apprehensions were entertained in Parliamentary circles about prejudicing the action of the new Parliament by fixing the naval expenditure for a number of years, Emperor William said the coming Reichstag would in no case disavow the present one, if the latter was convinced that the proposed increase must be completed in seven years.

Finally, his Majesty referred to the general position of the affairs of the world, which, he said, admitted of no delay in the matter. At the conclusion of the audience, which lasted half an hour, the President and Vice Presidents of the Reichstag were received by the Empress.

SPANISH TRAINS SNOWBOUND.

Drifts Reach to the Coach Windows in the Vicinity of Bilbao.

BILBAO, Spain, Dec. 6.—Railroad trains have been snowed in at several points in this part of the country, the drifts reaching to the coach windows.

RUDINI TO FORM A MINISTRY.

He Asks Humbert for Time to Reflect When Intrusted with the Task.

ROME, Dec. 6.—King Humbert has intrusted the Marquis di Rudini with the task of constructing a new Cabinet; and the Marquis asks time to reflect.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and the House adjourned.

THE DREYFUS CASE INQUIRY.

Alleged Attempt at Bribery to Come in for Investigation.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—La Patrie says that the inquiry being made into the charges against Count Esterhazy will include an investigation of an attempted corruption of Government officials in efforts to induce them to assist Alfred Dreyfus, the condemned former officer of artillery, to escape at the moment he was being embarked for French Guiana.

STUDENTS RIOT IN BUCHAREST.

A Hundred Arrests Made in a Demonstration Against Hebrews.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 6.—An anti-Hebrew riot was started here yesterday by a mob of Roumanian students. The disturbance was caused by the circulation of a rumor that a Roumanian had been murdered by a mob of Hebrews. Many excesses were committed during the disturbance, which was finally quelled by the police, who made 100 arrests.

ENGLISHMEN SEIZED IN TURKEY

Robert Barr, the Novelist, One of a Party Arrested Near Antioch.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail reports that a party of Englishmen, including Robert Barr, the novelist, while touring the Mediterranean, was seized by Turkish soldiery at Suediah, a port of Asiatic Turkey, eighteen miles southwest of Antioch, on Nov. 23 last.

They were detained twenty-six hours in prison and experienced much ill treatment before they were liberated. The Daily Mail says that the Government has addressed a "serious remonstrance" to Turkey.

W. C. T. U. AND INDIAN ARMY.

Miss Butler Threatens to Resign Unless Miss Willard Obeys.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It developed to-day that Miss Butler wrote to Miss Frances E. Willard last week, resigning the Superintendency of the Purity Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, unless the latter unequivocally pronounced against the six propositions of the Vice President, Lady Henry Somerset, sent to Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, in April last, relative to the Indian Army, which Miss Butler describes as being an "extreme form of the regulation of vice."

ELECTIONS IN COLOMBIA.

Nationalists of Panama Score a Majority for the Government.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 6.—The Nationalists of Panama have scored a majority for the Government in the returns for Electors in the first elections, thus gaining 15 probable votes for their nominee. The utmost tranquillity prevails.

The result of the returns for Electors in the first elections in Colon, Colombia, yesterday, as cabled last night, was that the Liberals had defeated the Government party by 59 against 56.

BANQUET TO LIEUT. PEARY.

Geographical Club Entertains Him and He Lectures in London.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A banquet was tendered Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, this evening by the Geographical Club, Sir Clements R. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, presiding. Afterward Mr. Peary lectured in the theatre of the University of London, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. A large audience received him and Mrs. Peary with the heartiest applause.

Among those present were Sir Henry Norman, Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, Frederick George Jackson, the Arctic explorer; Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Admiral Beaumont, Sir Clements Markham, Sir Allen Young, and the Danish and Bolivian Ministers.

The lantern views were heartily enjoyed, especially one of Lieut. Peary and the baby. Sir Clements Markham, at the close of the lecture, thanked Lieut. Peary in the name of the Royal Geographical Society. He said no audience in London had ever listened with such interest to an Arctic explorer as the company that evening had felt in the narrative of Lieut. Peary, who was "the greatest glacial and dog sledge traveler in the world."

Sir Francis McClintock, amid loud cheering, wished Lieut. Peary success in his next expedition.

The Times, Standard, and other morning papers editorially praise Lieut. Peary's arctic work and wish him success in his next undertaking.

Ambassador White Opens a Bazaar.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, opened the American Church Bazaar at noon to-day. The Empress of Germany forwarded some valuable gifts, and the Empress Frederick sent a lady in waiting to make purchases.

American Astronomers at Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.—The Lick Observatory eclipse expedition from San Francisco has arrived here, and it will proceed inland to select an observing station.

South Australia's Crop Prospects.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Dec. 6.—The harvest prospects of this colony are not favorable.

Bubonic Plague Unabated.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.—The ravages of the bubonic plague at Poona are unabated.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee tomorrow will be attended by every member of the committee and by numerous representative Democrats throughout the State, several of whom were candidates on the State ticket defeated last year, and who expect the reindorsement of their party in the approaching campaign.

It is understood by the free silver men that the so-called sound money Democrats of last year will make no pretence to influence the reorganization of the committee and that the Chicago platform will be reindorsed without opposition.

Newark's Postmaster Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—1 A. M.—Postmaster Joseph Emmett Haynes of this city died at midnight. He was five times Mayor of Newark, and was a school principal for thirty years. He was a native of Otsego, N. Y. His death had been expected for some time past.

FRANCIS JOSEPH IS ANGRY

He Expresses His Indignation at the Mayor of Prague on Account of the Riots.

CALLS HIM THE GUILTY MAN

Boys in Bohemia Carry on the Criminal Work of the Mob—An Actress Arrested for Encouraging the Rioters.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—At a banquet to the delegations yesterday, Dr. Herold, a prominent Czech Deputy, told the Emperor that conciliation was impossible until equal rights were granted the Czechs and Germans in Bohemia.

The Emperor replied in the severest terms, referring to the riots at Prague and expressing his indignation at the conduct of Herr Podlipny, the Mayor of Prague. According to a guest, Emperor Francis Joseph said, "Your Mayor is the guilty man. There has been agitation. I know very well that the Czech Deputies have much to bear, but what the Mayor said cannot be tolerated."

The Emperor was alluding to the inflammatory speech of the Czech Burgomaster of Prague at the meeting of the Town Council Monday night of last week.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, says:

"The disturbances in Bohemia still continue. Boys under fifteen years of age, who are exempt from the operation of the Standrecht, are now carrying on the former criminal work of the mob.

"The German theatres in Prague are under military protection. Several express trains have been stoned on reaching the city. Among the persons arrested there is an actress attached to the Czech National Theatre, who, from the balcony of the theatre, incited the rioters with encouraging cries."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPACT.

Baron Banffy Introduces a Bill at Budapest for Its Prolongation Until Dec. 31, 1898.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 6.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament to-day a bill was introduced by Baron Banffy, the Premier, prolonging for a year the Ausgleich, or compact between Hungary and Austria proper, without reference to any action on the same subject on the part of the Austrian Government.

Baron Banffy's bill provides that the present economic relations between Hungary and Austria be prolonged unchanged until Dec. 31, 1898. The enactment, however, will lapse if a new Ausgleich is constitutionally concluded before then.

In the event of a new Ausgleich not being concluded by May 1, 1898, the Hungarian Government will submit to Parliament bills providing for a definite regulation of the economic relations between the two States, which measures will come in force at the end of the year 1898.

After Baron Banffy's bill had been read, Herr Francis Kossuth, the leader of the Independents, asked leave to introduce a motion to-morrow instead of to-day, as the hour was late. Permission was granted, and the House adjourned amid cries of "Kossuth" and "Independent Hungary forever."

It is believed to be Herr Kossuth's intention to obstruct the bill, if possible, till the end of the year, when the existing treaty with Austria expires.

The Minister of Finance, Dr. Lukacs, in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day submitted the budget, which showed a surplus of 75,721 florins over the expenditures, which amounted to 498,240,570 florins.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—It is officially stated that since the beginning of the disorders at Prague there have been 600 arrests, 300 persons have been injured by the swords of the police and troops, and 60 policemen and 20 soldiers injured by the stones of the mob.

The Neue Freie Presse says that the negotiations of the Austrian Premier, Baron von Gautsch von Frenkenthurn with the various parties are progressing toward an arrangement on the language question. The Young Czechs, it appears, are willing to agree to a division of Bohemia into three language territories—Czech, German, and mixed. The Premier made a proposition on this basis to the German parties. The greatest difficulty, it is added, is found in the fact that the Czechs insist that the officials throughout Bohemia must speak both languages. To this the Germans are opposed.

Czechs' Meeting in Prague.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Kolnische Zeitung from Prague says that during the riots there a battalion of infantry composed of Czechs enlisted from the locality refused to obey orders and received the rioting crowds with fierce national cries.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Last night Andrew Mack entered on the second week of his engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "An Irish Gentleman."

The new romantic and historical play, "A Ward of France," by Franklin Fyles and Eugene W. Presbrey, is undergoing some slight changes for its New York presentation and the company are being rehearsed.

At the Broadway Theatre next Friday evening will be Victor Herbert night. Mr. Herbert will have the honor of conducting his own opera, "The Idol's Eye," for the first time. A large number of seats have been secured by the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, who intend giving their bandmaster a rousing reception.

The Empire Theatre Stock Company will open its next season at the Empire Theatre with a new and original play by Paul M. Potter entitled "The Conquerors." The company will begin rehearsals next Monday. Mr. Potter, the author, started from Paris yesterday to be present at the early rehearsals of his play.

Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh, at her studio, 56 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon gave the first of three song recitals by her pupils, and those taking part were Miss Bergh, Mrs. Bashford, Mrs. Alexander McMillan Welch, Mrs. Aubrey Edgerton Meyer, Mrs. Edward Wilke, Miss Julia Taylor, and Miss Alice Blake. The recital was followed by a reception to Miss Julie Opp.

Miss Grace Golden, who last season played one of the leading parts in "Brian Boru," but this season is leading prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company, has begun suit through her attorney, Charles W. Zaring, against Mrs. Philip McCloud of Ontario, Canada, for $1,500 back salary, alleged to be due her for services rendered during the run of "The Birth of Venus" Company in 1895, of which Fred C. Whitney was the manager. The company disbanded in Chicago, and many members of it found it difficult to find means at the time to get back to New York. Certain notes and McCloud's bank account at the Bank of New Amsterdam, in this city, have been attached.

The Casino will be closed next week for rehearsals of the new production, "The Telephone Girl," in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will play the principal parts. The Wilson sisters, who appeared in "The Girl from Paris" during its long run at the Herald Square Theatre, are to be in the cast. The opening night of this production will probably be Monday, Dec. 21. The interior of a "Central" telephone office is the opening scene, and the absence of a male chorus from the performance will be an innovation, while a unique feature of the auxiliary forces of the piece is the presence in the chorus of no less than a dozen girls who have actually at some time acted as operators in the "Central" departments of the telephone service of the country.

Bismarck and Gladstone.

From The London Chronicle.

It has been truly said that no man with the toothache is a philosopher, and Prince Bismarck has lived to give point to the saying. Recently, says The Berliner Tageblatt, he consulted his doctor, and received the cold comfort: "At the age of seventy-five you ought to be delighted to have toothache still." But the ageing ex-Chancellor cannot attain to this philosophy, and gets very depressed by the pain, though after a couple of hours' sleep he recovers his habitual serenity. He goes to bed at 11, but rarely has a good night's rest, a notebook and pencil being put within reach so that he may record the passing thoughts of his wakeful moments. He bewails his loneliness, now that his wife is dead and his sons settled down to their own lives, and his closing days present a melancholy contrast to those of Mr. Gladstone, whom he must envy for his ability to throw himself into other pursuits than politics and to break the shock of Winter by a trip to the South of France.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

A New Chamber Music Club Gives a Concert at the Savoy Hotel.

HENSCHEL SONG RECITAL

A New Knockabout Farce from the Rural Districts—Various Changes of Bill.

August Spanuth, pianist; Ludwig Varum, violinist, and Anton Hegner, violoncellist, have constituted themselves a body of chamber music players under the title of New York Chamber Music Club. Three persons will naturally play trios, a form of chamber music which has been much neglected of late, so far as public performance is concerned. The literature of the trio is copious and admirable. Hardly any of the famous masters of either the classic or romantic periods are without examples in this form, and some of their choicest ideas have been embodied in the trio.

The new club gave its first concert last night in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy, a room very well suited to such a performance. The chairs were placed loosely about, as they are at the Astoria concerts, and this caused some confusion at first, but that will disappear as soon as the club's audiences know what is expected of them. The selection of the Savoy banquet hall was doubtless due to the scarcity of rooms suitable for chamber music performance and not hazardous in the size of their rental.

Last night's programme was compact. At its beginning was Tschaikowsky's trio in A minor, the one written in memory of Nicolas Rubinstein, and at its end was the F major trio of Saint-Saëns. Between these two instrumental numbers Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson was down on the programme for three songs by Robert Franz, one by Dvorak, two by McDowell, one by Bungert, and one by Arthur Bird. This made a very agreeable and restful arrangement.

That the new club was animated by the sincerest artistic purposes was made manifest by the intense sympathy with which its members worked together. There was no question about their unanimity of feeling, but they have not been playing together long enough yet to make everything go quite in accordance with their designs. But their performance last night had warmth and musical feeling, and we may confidently hope for more finish in the future.

THE HENSCHEL SONG RECITAL.

A Large Audience in Chickering Hall to Hear the Two Artists.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel gave their second song recital in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. That their charming art is not without a fascination for the general concertgoer is demonstrated by its power to attract large audiences. The hall was filled yesterday afternoon, and there was sufficient applause to give evidence that the singing was most heartily enjoyed. The audience was inclined to be somewhat exorbitant in its demands upon the singers, and compelled them to add a large quantity to the goodly provision of their programme. The encore habit is taking a serious hold upon this public, but perhaps a desire to hear as much as possible of such artistic singing as that of the Henschels may be pardoned.

Yesterday's programme was another evidence of the taste and skill of these artists in arranging a pleasing entertainment. It was as follows: Duets from Méhul's "Joseph" and Gretry's "Richard Coeur de Lion"; aria from Haydn's "Orfeo"; cavatina from Pergolesi's "Maestro di Musica," and aria from Cimarosa's "Calendrino," by Mr. Henschel; Gluck's "Spiagge Amate," Jomelli's "La Calendrina," and a pastoral by Veracini, by Mrs. Henschel; Schubert's "Doppelgänger," "Das Wandern," and "Eifersucht und Stolz," Mr. Henschel; Liszt's "Kennst du das Land?" Schumann's "Aufträge," and Brahms's "Schwalbe, sag mir an," Mrs. Henschel; two duets, "Beharrliche Liebe" and "Kein Feuer, keine Kohle," two of Schumann's Venetian boat songs, and "Ich grolle nicht," and Schubert's "Erlkönig," Mr. Henschel; Henschel's "Steht ein Haselstrauch," a gavotte by Sgambati, and Wider's "L'Abeille," Mrs. Henschel, and a duo from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale."

It is hardly necessary to add anything to what has often been said about the lovely art of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel. The years have touched them lightly, indeed, and the excellence of their method has preserved all the best qualities of their voices. No doubt they will, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will, go on singing to us for years to come, for surely "age cannot stale nor custom wither their infinite variety."

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

First Concert of Its Second Season at Chamber Music Hall.

The Kaltenborn Beyer-Hané String Quartet made itself known in the activities of the musical life of New York last season. Its work then was more commendable for vigor than for anything else. The first concert of its second season was given last night in Chamber Music Hall. There was a large audience, and an abundance of applause. The programme consisted of Schubert's quartet, Opus 29, Grieg's sonata in C minor for piano, the second of Beethoven's Rassomouffsky quartets.

The Kaltenborn Beyer-Hané Quartet has improved very greatly since last season. There is still a decided lack of spontaneity in its meaning. All the effects are approached with such palpable care and such evident preparation that they miss their due value. But it is a good deal better to approach the effects of dynamics and time with manifest effort than not to approach them at all. Spontaneous fluency and ease in these matters can only come after long labor together, and perhaps they may not come at all to this quartet unless the viola player shows a better command of his instrument.

The quartet has gained largely in homogeneity and balance of tone. In some passages last night the tone was all that could be desired. This is due partly to the purchase of better instruments, but it is also due in part to better playing. The members of this quartet are studying hard, and their work last night made it apparent that their efforts were in the direction of more careful reading and of refinement of style. Their work deserves encouragement, though it is not yet what might be called ideal quartet playing.

In the sonata Mr. Kaltenborn played roughly and not always in tune. He was assisted by Miss Edith Thompson, whose piano playing was discreet in the matter of power. It cannot be said, however, that it presented any special features of interest. It was simply respectable.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.

A Piece Called "My Boys" Is Brought in From the Rural Districts.

A knockabout farce, with songs, called "My Boys," was brought in from the agricultural regions over Sunday, and was put on exhibition at the Manhattan Theatre last night. George Richards appeared in it as pantaloon to the clown of Eugene Canfield. The dialogue had been written by William Gill. Mr. Richards fell over a doorstep seven times, and remarked each time, "Confound that step." Once Mr. Canfield remarked, quite irrelevantly, "Well," whereupon Mr. Richards exclaimed, "You don't look it." He did not look it, either.

There is a very elaborate plot in this piece, which is developed by the author with infinite patience and pathetic confidence. His manner of conducting an intrigue and leading up to a situation would be a study for aspiring playwrights, if aspiring playwrights could ever be induced to study. There are four young ladies in Mr. Gill's play who have been married, secretly, to four young gentlemen, and are the proud mothers of four property infants, who, jointly, consume four gallons of milk in the same way as the imitation elephant in "Wang" (of jovial memory) drank beer. These make-believe infants also cry vociferously and in unison.

But enough of the play. Richards and Canfield are both droll fellows, but it is quite clear that they would never have reached New York with a piece so preposterously naïf and juvenile as this in the natural course of theatrical events. Unforeseen circumstances brought them here. The piece is not immoral, though, and its clowning will amuse that kind of folks who laugh at the funny man in the circus. There are plenty of such folks in our enlightened metropolis, and if enough of them and of playgoers who think they want to see Richards and Canfield once more because the two comedians used to be so good in other farces, can be induced to go to the Manhattan Theatre in the next fortnight, this sudden rural invasion will be as successful as its abettors could have expected.

Silas Plummer	George Richards
Sam Plummer	Eugene Canfield
Charley Plummer	Madison Corey
Jack Plummer	George H. Ricketts
Dan Plummer	George E. Martin
David Dauber	Philip Robson
Jessie Sterling	Florence Earl
Alice Jones	Harriet Willard
Beatrice Throgmorton	May Montford
Clara Celestene	Carrie Roma
Barbara Allen	Sallie Stembler
Mrs. Ione McCune	Mattie Keene

Mme. Barna's Debut.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Mme. Marie Barna, the California prima donna, made her début upon the American stage to-night with the Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company. Mme. Barna essayed the rôle of Brunnhilde in "Siegfried." Mme. Barna was born in San Francisco and is the daughter of the late Judge Barnard, who was a well-known California jurist. She is the protégé of several society women of California, New York, and Boston, and has studied abroad for the last three years. She appeared professionally in Italy and London before coming to her native land to sing.

The critics unite in pronouncing Mme. Barna a decided acquisition to the Damrosch company.

Grand Opera House.

"Half a King," the tuneful and spirited comic opera by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander, drew a great crowd at the Grand Opera House last night when Francis Wilson began his first engagement in Mr. Pitou's big west side theatre. Mr. Wilson in the rôle of the nimble mountebank and King of the vagabonds, was assisted with charming grace and humor by Lulu Glasser, and all the rôles were in competent hands, while the scenery and dresses were tasteful and handsome.

Doris's Winter Circus.

Doris's Winter Circus drew a well-filled house last night, and the appearance of the Meers sisters drew forth loud applause. The management announced that, despite the accident which befell Miss Lottie Meers, the younger of the equestriennes, the previous day, she would go on with her act as usual. The equestrian work of Jessie, the baboon somersault rider, evoked hearty laughter, and the Todd-Judge family of acrobats was also a feature.

Theatres and Music Halls.

WEBER & FIELDS'S—"Pousse Café" has settled down for a long run. It is the brightest of the burlesque medleys lately produced at this music hall.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller in "A Fair Exchange," G. F. Golden in his monologue, the Baggesens' in their droll act, the singing of Florence Bindley, and the knockabout "turn" of Johnson, Davenport, and Lorretta are conspicuous in this week's bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Madge Ellis appeared at this place of entertainment last night, and Calcede, the high wire performer, was another new comer. Anna Held, Albert Guille, Alice Atherton, the de Kock troupe, Mlle. Rombello, Pablo Diaz, and the "Faust" ballet are still in the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—The waxworks collection in the Eden Musée is not equaled elsewhere in this country. It has lately been much enlarged and improved, and it is always kept up to date. The cinematograph moving pictures are also exhibited here, and concerts of good music are given by the Hungarian orchestra.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Cumberland '61" is set with all the original scenery, including the famous illusion of the burning bridge, and the company includes John Kellerd, E. L. Davenport, Charles Craig, Frank Losee, W. J. Ferguson, Lionel Barrymore, Florence Rockwell, Violet Black, and Amelia Summerville.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Johnstone Bennett returned to vaudeville again yesterday. She is always doing something. G. W. Leslie now acts with her in "A Quiet Evening at Home." Press Eldridge, Frank Bush, and the living pictures are also in the bill, which is certainly not novel, but is varied and interesting.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bil lof the continuous show this week is all good, with no remarkable feature. George Thatcher and Ed Marble, C. T. Ellis and his company, and John T. Fox and Katie Allen appear in sketches; the biograph is exhibited, and the "turns" of Diana, a new and graceful lantern dancer; Imogene Comer, contralto, and Smith and Campbell are worthy of note.

"ATHALIE" PLAYED AT HARVARD

Racine's Masterpiece Produced Before a Brilliant Audience in Sander's Theatre—Gov. Wolcott Present.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—The first performance of Racine's "Athalie," under the auspices of the French Department of Harvard, was given in Sanders' Theatre this evening, before Gov. Wolcott, a large number of college presidents and professors, a number of Harvard faculty, and very many of the society people of Boston and Cambridge.

The performance had an enthusiastic reception. The music was finely rendered by the Cecelia Society, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The principal parts, taken by Prof. De Sumicrast and Miss Louise Cushing, were acted with remarkable intelligence and spirit, while the inferior parts, though less skillfully treated, were nevertheless acted with precision and a generally pleasing effect.

TRUCK AND CAR IN COLLISION.

Man Seriously Injured in an Accident on the Boulevard.

A heavy truck, owned by the Barber Asphalt Company, crashed into southbound Boulevard car No. 43 at the Boulevard and Eighty-third Street, last night and seriously injured Andrew Nelson, fifty years old, of 517 West Eighty-fifth Street, a passenger in the car. He had two of his ribs fractured by the pole of the truck, which penetrated the car. Several women passengers fainted.

Policeman Hubbard of the West One Hundredth Street Station called Dr. McNider from Roosevelt Hospital. He restored the women and took Mr. Nelson to the hospital. The injured man declined to make a complaint, and no arrests were made. Peter Reiner of 3 Werner Avenue, Long Island City, was the driver of the truck.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Laing Macaulay.

John Laing Macaulay, who died in London on Friday last, was a resident of New Brunswick, N. J., for over thirty years. He was born in Scotland about sixty-five years ago, and was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, related to Macaulay, the historian. He went to New Orleans long before the war, a poor Scotch boy. He worked on a Mississippi River steamboat, and at the outbreak of the war was able to engage successfully in blockade running. In company with his brother, James, who acted as his agent in Havana for the sale of cotton, he amassed a snug fortune.

Mr. Macaulay went to New Brunswick after the war. He went into business in New York City and became prominent as a cotton broker and speculator. He was interested in the formation of the Cottonseed Oil Company, of which he was President until 1887, and was for several years a Director of the New York and New England Railroad. He once engineered a great corner in that stock, on which he is said to have realized $1,000,000. He also occupied for a time a seat in the Coffee Exchange.

Mr. Macaulay was interested at one time in building a railroad from New Brunswick to New York, to compete with the Pennsylvania, and his name was down on the list for $20,000 as a stockholder. He was recently married in London, and had made his residence there for the past two years. Mrs. Francis Parker, his only daughter, said yesterday that she did not know the cause of her father's death, but had cabled for particulars. Mr. Macaulay lived at 53 Westburne Terrace, London. His son-in-law is a lawyer, with an office at 35 William Street. r. Macaulay's first wife was a granddaughter of Patrick Henry, and died in Cuba.

Alfred H. Byrd.

A decided loss to both social and legal circles was felt in the death of Alfred H. Byrd, of the firm of Harrison & Byrd of this city, from typhoid fever, on Sunday morning, at the home of his father, George H. Byrd, 69 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Byrd was in his thirty-second year, and was well known in Virginia, where is situated Westover, the seat of his father's family. He was a familiar figure in society, and in the University and University Athletic Clubs and at the Bar Association. He was a member of the Calumet Club and of the Southern Society, and was graduated from the University of Virginia. His mother and father as well as his sisters, Miss Annie and Miss Lucy Byrd, and his brothers, Wyckham, who lives in Virginia; William, and Ottway, survive him. He was a cousin of Gen. Fitshugh Lee, Consul General at Havana. Col. William Byrd of Virginia, founder of Richmond, an ancestor of Mr. Byrd, was a striking figure in Colonial history, and the two Presidents Harrison are connections. Nearly related are the Leighs of this city and Maryland and the Virginia Carters.

The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. to-day from the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The interment will be at the old chapel near Berryville, Clark County, Va.

Fayette S. Giles.

Fayette S. Giles, for many years a jeweler in Maiden Lane, and widely known as the founder and promoter of the Blooming Grove Park Association, died at New Berne, N. C., from heart disease on Sunday. Mr. Giles had not been in robust health for some time. He was on a hunting trip to North Carolina and had been visiting his relatives there. In 1870 Mr. Giles conceived the idea of establishing a large and suitable game preserve within easy reach of New York. Within a year he had selected a site in Pike County, Penn. By 1871 he had effected the organization of the Blooming Grove Park Association. The association now owns or controls over 20,000 acres, one-fourth of which is timber land, besides many miles of the adjoining streams.

During the thirty years Mr. Giles was in business in Maiden Lane he had establishments in Geneva and in Chicago. He had also been interested in the importation of Swiss watches. The body will be shipped to Chicago, where the funeral will take place.

Dr. A. W. Stein.

Dr. Alexander W. Stein, who died on Sunday, was a Hungarian, and a native of Budapest, where he was born in 1840. He had been an invalid for many years, and his death was due to cirrhosis of the liver. He served as Surgeon General in the Hungarian Army, and was a companion of Kossuth when he visited this country. He was graduated from the Medical School of the New York University in the class of '61, and served in the civil war as a surgeon. He was afterward consulting surgeon at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island for fifteen years, and was a lecturer at the New York Medical College. His wife, who was Miss Eugenia D. Weisse, daughter of the late Dr. John A. Weisse, survives him, as well as three sons and a daughter. The funeral services will be held this morning at the Church of the Holy Communion, of which he was a member. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry D. Mottet, will officiate, and the burial will be at Greenwood.

Harvey B. Rich.

Harvey B. Rich, who was thirty-six years old, and son of Aquila and Susie Beales Rich, died on Sunday at 216 West One Hundred and Third street. Mr. Rich, who was unmarried, caught a cold at Albany last month, which resulted in typhoid pneumonia. He was up to last July senior partner in the Stock Exchange house of H. B. Rich & Co., of 35 Broad street. Business embarrassments resulted in the closing of their office, but Mr. Rich and his partner, Robert L. Hoe, had arranged their affairs to the point of expecting to resume their dealings. The announcement of Mr. Rich's death was made yesterday from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange, and many expressions of regret were made. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth street and Amsterdam avenue.

Charles H. Mulligan.

Charles H. Mulligan died on Sunday at his home, 372 State Street, Brooklyn. He was formally a well-known asphalt contractor. He was born in Ireland ninety years ago, came to this country at the age of twenty, and for seventy years had lived in the neighborhood in which he died. Among the great works with which he was connected were the bridges and arches in Central Park. He also had the contracts for the work in many of the large stores and banks. He retired from business about twenty years ago. The funeral will be held on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and the burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mr. Mulligan leaves five children.

Charles Mettam.

Charles Mettam, one of the oldest residents of the Second Ward of Bayonne, N. J., died at his home, 44 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, on Sunday evening. Mr. Mettam was born in Dublin, May 14, 1819, and came to America in 1848. He moved to Bayonne in 1878, where he began business as an architect. During the late war Mr. Mettam went to the front with the Twelfth New York Regiment. Later he took part in building the fortifications in New York harbor under Gen. Delafield. Several weeks ago Mr. Mettam's health began to fail rapidly. He leaves three sons, Bret W., Frederick E., and Thomas P. Mettam, all of whom are residents of Bayonne. Funeral services will be held at the home to-morrow at 2 P. M.

James S. Cothran.

James S. Cothran, ex-Circuit Judge, and Representative in Congress from South Carolina, died at the Hotel Grenoble Sunday. He came to this city several weeks ago for medical treatment. He was an officer in the Confederate Army, a member of the House of Representatives for several terms, and was Judge of the Circuit Court in the northern part of South Carolina. His home was at Abbeville, in that State. He was widely known as an able lawyer and judge. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter. The body was sent to Greenville, S. C., Sunday night.

John J. Roberts.

John J. Roberts died on Saturday at his home, 478 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral was held yesterday, and the body was taken to Syracuse for interment in the family vault of Mrs. Roberts's family. Mr. Roberts was born in Anglesey sixty-eight years ago, and came to the United States in 1857. He was a member of the firm of Roberts & Ernshaw, stock brokers of Wall Street, and was one of the first members of the Stock Exchange. After the dissolution of the firm he engaged in the chemical business. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. Rebecca Munn.

Mrs. Rebecca Munn, eighty-six years old, widow of the late Samuel R. Munn, died at her home, in Westchester village, Saturday after a brief illness. The deceased was an old resident of the village and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where funeral services will be held to-day at 2 P. M.

Charles A. Hardy.

Charles A. Hardy of Philadelphia, President of The Catholic Standard and Times Publishing Company and founder and publisher of The American Catholic Quarterly Review, died Sunday at the St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City, aged fifty-three years.

Obituary Notes.

DR. JOSEPH F. EDWARDS, editor of The Journal of Health and Hygiene, died yesterday at Atlantic City, aged forty-four years.

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, senior member of the Philadelphia firm of Holman & Co., Bible publishers, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia, aged fifty-one years.

JOSEPH D. PLUNKETT of New Haven, ex-State Senator, and one of the leading pension lawyers of his State, died yesterday of appendicitis. He was fifty-five years old.

RILEY W. BOND, a retired merchant, of Newark, died yesterday at his home, aged seventy-one years. He was in the wholesale grocery and liquor business from 1857 until last March.

SAMUEL FRISBIE of Unionville, Conn., died at his home yesterday. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature a number of years, his first term being in 1877. He was born Feb. 21, 1838. For years he was Treasurer and manager of the Upson Nut Company, President of the Unionville Water Company, and Secretary of the Union Nut and Bolt Company.

HENRY MANDEVILLE CLARKE, Secretary of the National Lumber Dealers' Association, died on Sunday at his home, 202 West Seventy-fourth Street, from cerebral meningitis. He was born in Hancock, Me., in 1850, and had been in the lumber business in New York fourteen years. He was one of the organizers of the National Wholesale Lumbermen's Association, at 18 Broadway, and had been its Secretary since its organization four years ago. He is survived by a widow. Mr. Clarke was a member of the Seventh Regiment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W.
A round end, high banded collar.

DIED.

BYRD.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at 69 Park Av., of typhoid fever, Alfred Henry, son of George H. and Lucy C. Byrd, in the thirty-second year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M. Interment on Wednesday at the Old Chapel, Clarke County, Virginia. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

CONTOIT.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1897, Charles H., son of the late John H. Contoit, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FENNER.—In Hamilton, Ohio, Dec. 5, Mary Buckingham Fenner, daughter of the late Gen. C. P. Buckingham and widow of the late Dean K. Fenner of Irvington.
The interment will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 7, in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery on arrival at Tarrytown of the 2:05 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

PAULDING.—On Dec. 5, 1897, at his residence at Peekskill, N. Y., William H. Paulding.
Funeral service at his late residence, Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot, 42d St., at 12:30 P. M., and will return from Peekskill after the funeral. Please omit flowers.

PERRY.—At Chislehurst, England, Nov. 25, 1897, William Perry, son-in-law of the late Dr. George Cook of Madison, N. J.

RICH.—At 216 West 103d St., on Dec. 5, 1897, Harvey B., eldest son of Aquila and Susie Beales Rich, in the 36th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 4 P. M., at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av. Interment at convenience of family.

STEIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, Dr. Alexander W. Stein, at his late residence, 30 West 15th St., in the fifty-seventh year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Fresh Pond Crematory open every day in the year for business and visitors.—U. S. CREMATION CO., 62 East Houston St., New York.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
BOUCK, Birdsall, 322 E. 125th St.	52	3
BYRD, Alfred H., 69 Park Av.	31	5
BENZ, Henrietta L., 48 10th Av.	65	4
BENDER, Elizabeth, 1,306 2d Av.	56	3
BRENNAN, Michael J., Smith & McNell's Hotel	32	3
BOWAN, Geo. A., 657 Greenwich St.	2	3
*BAKER, Elsie, 3 Minetta St.	2	15
BRODSKY, Rebecca, 154 Forsyth St.	1	4
COOPER, Alice E., Rutherford, N. J.	48	4
CAPEWELL, Rich'd T., 113 Perry St.	60	4
CAIN, Catharine A., 351 E. 81st St.	65	4
CARLSON, Julius, 511 Canal St.	28	4
COTHIAN, James S., Hotel Grenoble.	67	5
COSTELLO, Thomas, 107 E. 129th St.	45	4
CAPOBIANCO, Anna, 35 Crosby St.	1	6
CONTOIT, Charles H., 728 5th Av.	75	5
CIAFALO, Mary, 1,308 2d Av.	35	4
CANTY, Peter, 1,762 3d Av.	37	4
DETWILER, Solomon S., 27 W. 64th.	64	5
DEJULIO, Frank, Jr., 212 Elizabeth.	2	3
DALEY, George, Hosp. for Ruptured and Crippled	12	4
DONLIN, Cornelius, 328 E. 55th St.	4	5
ERIKSEN, Martin, 173 W. 98th St.	24	4
FELTER, Edith M., 217 E. 126th St.	34	3
FONTANA, Antonio, 155 Thompson.	21	3
FARRELL, Margaret, 346 1st Av.	68	4
FALLON, Ellen, 245 E. 28th St.	34	4
FLEMING, William, 558 W. 37th St.	23	5
FRENCH, William, 2,074 Anthony Av.	75	5
FISH, Lenora D., 101 W. 83d St.	33	5
FORGINI, Margaret J., 533 E. 135th.	7	5
GRAHAM, Edward, 785 11th Av.	2	5
GURSKY, Rebecca, 454 7th Av.	22	6
HAINES, Arthur, 5 Livingston Place.	4	5
HESS, Rose, 108 E. 89th St.	77	4
HENDERSON, Mamie, 185 Allen St.	17	5
HOEY, Patrick, 591 Greenwich St.	49	4
JOSEPH, Frederick, 225 E. 70th St.	38	5
JANONI, Carmela, 2,286 1st Av.	35	6
KAELIN, Emma, 528 E. 11th St.	1	4
KOHLER, Wilhelmina, 670 E. 152d St.	77	5
KENNEDY, William, 609 Greenwich St.	2	5
KLINGEL, Alex., 755 5th St.	4	5
LAGOWSKI, Vojcek, Ellis Island.	1	5
LASCH, Elizabeth, 311 E. 39th St.	1	5
LIPP, George, 98½ 1st St.	42	5
LEMTFER, Henry, 22 Broome St.	57	5
MEYER, Louis, 346 E. 78th St.	57	4
MORRISSEY, Alice, 507 E. 146th St.	59	4
MUNN, Rebecca, Westchester.	86	4
MONAHAN, Mathew, 318 E. 32d St.	38	6
McDERMOTT, Thomas, 432 W. 39th.	8	3
McCARTHY, Theresa, 212 E. 90th St.	23	3
McDONALD, William, 599 Washington St.	50	4
McLEAN, John, Dominican Convent, 63d St.	2	3
McCORMACK, Harold, 508 E. 89th St.	1	4
McGEE, Ellen, 125 W. 50th St.	50	5
NOCHER, Mary, M. E. Church Home.	82	3
OWENS, Nellie, 121 Bank St.	1	4
O'FARRELL, Michael, 265 1st Av.	54	3
O'LEARY, Patrick, 540 Canal St.	64	6
PHILIPS, John, 317 W. 36th St.	57	6
RICH, Harvey B., 216 W. 103d St.	35	5
RICHARDSON, Zephniah, 348 E. 122d.	9	4
RICHTER, Paul, 526 W. 44th St.	25	4
STEIN, Alexander W., 30 W. 15th St.	57	5
SPITZEN, Creizel, 113 Forsyth St.	51	5
SAMPSON, Albert, 557 Brook Av.	3	5
SAUL, William, 763 10th Av.	2	4
SHERIDAN, Patrick, 227 E. 29th St.	28	4
SHERMAN, Samuel, Manhattan State Hospital	40	3
SHEA, Johanna, Workhouse.	68	4
SMITH, George, Workhouse.	57	2
STUDE, Florence, 2,093 Daly Av.	9	5
SMITH, Sarah, 94 Lewis St.	40	5
SULLIVAN, John E., 238 E. 84th St.	42	5
TOBIN, James V., 67 Catharine St.	2	4
TERNES, Francis A., 714 E. 144th St.	2	4
TURINI, Florence, 13 W. 113th St.	8	4
VINCENT, Frederick W., 177 Eldridge St.	55	4
VAN ZILE, Harvey T., William's Bridge	58	6
WARNER, Ida, Foundling Hospital.	1	1
WARKUS, Gustav, 109 E. 3d St.	38	4
WEBB, William B., Jr., Morris Av.	24	5
WORTMAN, Frederich, 41 W. 92d St.	78	5

*November.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
BOZEZINSKI, Leon, 225 Maujer St.	58	4
BURGIN, William J., 316 Stanhope.	1	5
BEATTIE, Lawrence, 120 2d St.	1	5
BRUNOWSKY, Abraham, 489 Stone Av.	1	6
BRUSH, Howard, 134 Carlton Av.	1	5
BUHL, Catharine, 268 Jefferson St.	1	5
BURHART, Frank, 71 Knickerbocker Av.	37	4
BOYDEN, Emma L., E. 84th St. and Avenue D	32	3
BAOCH, Frank, 31 Maspeth Av.	5	4
CAULDWELL, Elizabeth L., 12 Vanderbilt Av.	1	5
COHEN, Willie, 22 Moore St.	2	5
CHALGREN, Charles F., 1,776 Pacific St.	7	4
COUGHLIN, Timothy J., 198 41st St.	48	5
CARSTEN, Mathias, 248 Cleveland.	86	4
CONO, Antonetta, 245 N. 8th St.	1	5
DURYEA, Joseph, 59 Kosciusko St.	47	5
DALY, Lizzie, 90 Stockholm St.	1	4
DUNN, John, 147 Watkins St.	1	5
DEVINE, Ellen G., 175 Marion St.	43	3
FISHET, Julia, 497 3d St.	65	4
FISHER, Seraphine, 1,705 Atlantic Av.	55	5
FARRELL, Teresa, 107 Kingsland Av.	52	4
FLATH, John, 61 Sumner Av.	33	5
FURRO, Elsa M., 8 Mercein St.	1	6
GRAHAM, Timothy, 954 Atlantic Av.	58	4
GOMBECK, Charles, Kings Co. Hosp.	48	3
GROEHL, Fred J., 2,407 E. Parkway.	1	5
GARZEBAVKE, Tedwss, 127 Kent Av.	1	6
HAELYER, Emma, 388 Melrose St.	1	5
HOLMES, John, 137 Gold St.	25	4
HOLLOWAY, Sarah S., 281 Cumberland St.	29	5
HANAN, Mary F., 199 Bedford Av.	42	4
KELLER, Frank, 1,393 3d Av.	49	5
KEEVER, Thomas, 506 Ralph Av.	1	5
KENNEDY, Catherine, 119 S. 2d St.	40	5
MARSH, James B., 1,244 Bushwick Av.	56	3
MULLER, Johannie, 144 Degraw St.	78	3
MORRISEY, Mathew, 101 Atlantic Av.	61	4
McGLYNN, Andrew, 111 Wolcott St.	23	4
McCULLY, Joseph P., 21 Bedford Av.	45	5
McLAUGHLIN, Charles, 149 York St.	60	3
NOLAN, Patrick, St. Peter's Hosp.	60	1
PASTORINI, Giovanni, 15 Greenpoint Av.	33	3
PANTHER, Joseph, 206 Conover St.	1	6
PILGER, Harry, 86 Guernsey St.	1	5
PEARSALL, Edward, 87 Schenectady Av.	1	5
ROBERTS, John, 478 Washington Av.	68	4
RYAN, Daniel, 185 Columbia St.	50	5
RIMMINGTON, George, 133 Prospect Av.	80	4
SCHENCK, Sarah, 666 Baltic St.	66	5
SMITH, Francis, 726A Union St.	18	4
SHEA, Patrick, 60 N. 8th St.	53	4
STRAUSS, George M., 755A Monroe St.	1	4
SCHMITT, John, 125 Troutman St.	25	3
TWAEER, Frederick, 328 Lorimer St.	60	5
WEEKS, Harriet, 172 S. Elliott Place.	79	3
WEBBER, Elizabeth M., 75 Sumpter.	58	5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Keep out the cold. Use ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows. For sale or applied by Roebuck, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 14th St. and Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

Ask Your Doctor Why
Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is superior to all others. Order from druggist.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
MEMBERS OF { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-three (43) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	138	418	685	992	1176
29	195	427	694	997	1195
47	277	492	701	1003	1348
57	285	508	817	1010	
65	295	578	841	1114	
87	369	584	889	1130	
103	386	599	928	1145	
126	390	651	940	1164	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.
New York, December 1st, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1898, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders, and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
New York, 1st November, 1897.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

(OF MARYLAND)

First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1898, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105 with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

99	200	419	588	618	649
119	381	500	581	619	684
196	383	568	582	630	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 2d, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Wall Street paid close attention to the President's message yesterday, and market quotations showed firmness. The tone and recommendations of the message were pretty generally what Wall Street within the past week had come to expect. In fact many stocks recently were bought on assurances from Washington that the President's address to Congress would be encouraging, and this fact was reflected somewhat in yesterday's market by sales to take profits as soon as the message was officially made public.

⁂

Something over 300,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and business was well distributed, over 100 different stock issues being quoted. Commission house transactions were fairly conspicuous. The professional traders on the Exchange seemed to be about evenly divided on the bull and bear sides.

⁂

Nearly a quarter of the day's business was in Sugar Trust stock, which scored an advance of about 3 points. Brokers who ordinarily are credited with close relationships with Sugar Trust insiders were conspicuous buyers throughout the day. Intimations go the rounds suggesting that it has been decided by the managers of the trust to make, in addition to the regular dividend, a substantial extra cash distribution.

⁂

All of the Granger stocks were strong and active. Burlington, Chicago Great Western, Rock Island, and St. Paul were traded in on an average of about 15,000 shares each, and all were strong. Western railroad managers are practically all agreeing that there are many months of business already in sight, like the rushing traffic on which they are now making the big current earnings increases.

⁂

At the beginning of the week trade reports from all over the country are encouraging. There is new brightness in the Southern outlook.

⁂

In New York banking circles it is generally anticipated that the present ease in money will long continue, and on this expectation is based much confidence in security market improvement.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $7,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112⅝@112⅛, and $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128⅜.

⁂

In State securities, $11,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90¼, and $1,000 do, small, at 90.

⁂

Net change in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅞	Lake E. & W. pf.	2¾
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	2¼	Minn. & St. Louis	1⅛
Chic. Gt. West.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
Chic. G. West. pf., B.	⅝	Missouri Pac.	½
Chic., Ind. & L. pf.	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅞
Chic. & Northwest'n.	⅞	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
Chic. & Northw'n pf.	½	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	St. Paul, M. & M.	2
Des Moines & Ft. D.	1½	South. R'way pf.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas	⅝	Oregon Short Line	⅞
Consolidated Ice	⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
Laclede Gas	⅝	Pitts. & West. pf.	2⅛
Nat'l Starch	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
N. J. Central	2¼	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1½	Or. Sh. Line Con. 5s.	1⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy. deb. 5s	1	St. L. & San F. 4s	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd.	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d	2¼
Flint & P. M. 6s	1¼	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1	U. Pac. 1st, 1898, ex m c	1⅛
Mo. Pac. 3d	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Series B	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Peoria & Eastern 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $99,557,383; balances, $6,243,470; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $368,779.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 15-16@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 29⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 335,043.63 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,499,313
Exports in the same period	29,816,711
Net exports	$16,317,398
Net imports, 1896	31,511,167
Net exports, 1895	56,812,144
Net exports, 1894	70,116,793
Net exports, 1893	9,207,107

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Standard sold at 1.70. On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .48, 100 Consolidated California & Virginia at 1.40, 1,000 Cripple Creek at .04, 200 Gould & Curry at .40, 200 Hale & Norcross at 125, 100 Iron Silver at .30, 800 Pharmacist at .08@.07, 200 Portland at .67, 500 Standard at 1.65, 1,000 Union at .13, seller 10; 500 Yellow Jacket at .30. On the Mining Exchange 30,800 Gold Magnet sold at .04@.04⅝, seller 30 @.04⅝, buyer 30; 5,000 Miami at .40, buyer 30; 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .13¾, 11,000 Alamo at .02⅝, seller 10@.02⅝; 100 Anchoria Leland at .99, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅝, 55,000 Cannon Ball at .005, seller 10@.005¼@.004@.005; 200 Elkton at .87, 8,200 Garfield Gr. at .04@.04¼, 500 Golden Fleece at 53, seller 30; 300 Isabella at 29, 11,500 Jefferson at .05 @.05¼, seller 30@.05¼; 172,000 Justine at .005½@.006¼@.006¼, 2,100 Portland at .70, seller 30@.71, seller 30@.70; 181,000 Sentinel at .003⅛@.004@.003, seller 10@.003⅝; 15,000 Specimen at .03⅛@.03⅝, 3,000 Union at .12, buyer 30@.12, buyer 10; 2,900 Work at .05 @.04⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 97; Reading, ¼, to 11¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 13¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 105¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 37¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 82⅝, New York Central at 110¼, and Erie at 15. British consols advanced 5-16, to 113 1-16 for money and 113 3-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £32,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 87½c. Exchange on London was 25f 24c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.80.

BETTER TIMES HERE TO STAY.

Banks all over the country are reporting larger and more numerous borrowing inquiries—positive evidences of the business situation's improvement. Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the outlook, Col. Charles F. James, President of the Franklin National Bank, showed that he is a believer in the soundness of present business conditions and the brightness of future prospects, Col. James said:

"Money is much more active than it has been for some time. Men engaged in every branch of business report increases in their receipts. The demand for goods is exceptionally large, and the natural consequence of the good demand is that manufacturing establishments are employing more labor than before. Trade all along the line shows an immense improvement.

"The outlook warrants the expectation that the greatest period of business that the country has ever known will be with us in the near future. Signs all point that way. Conditions are changed and more activity is going on in the industrial and mercantile departments than at any time within the past three years.

"Prosperity is not to be kept away. There were present indications of positive improvement lately in the vast extent of the Thanksgiving sales on the local markets here. The onward movement of trade has been evident in this section for some time, and Eastern business men are almost unanimous that the progressive wave which began in the West is now in our midst. There is also a feeling of confidence that did not assert itself when the commercial situation appeared to have in it the recent uncertain elements. These have now disappeared, and the reign of confidence has come. With its coming are to be seen the many proofs that money is being put into numerous investments.

"Deposits are larger and new accounts are being daily opened. Money is easier. The better borrowing that is now in evidence means that things have begun to move in earnest. Business in general is showing a healthy improvement. There has not been such satisfactory inquiry for money in some years.

"In the currency matter a satisfactory solution is anticipated. There is undoubtedly a feeling that the Government of the country is in strong hands and that business men can go ahead with a feeling of security. The Cuban difficulty has gone by, and a thorough confidence exists in the intention and ability of the ruling authorities to keep all disturbing factors under control. To the business community this is of much consequence. I see nothing to warrant any other opinion than that there will be a continuance of the present conditions, and I regard those conditions as certain to bring us a period of good, active business and general prosperity. The outlook is very satisfactory and that better times are certain to come and come to stay."

SOUTHWESTERN CONFIDENCE.

Mr. James L. Blair of St. Louis, who is at present in New York, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Southwestern business conditions and prospects. Mr. Blair is one of St. Louis's prominent lawyers, and is in many ways identified with various corporations and business concerns of that city, therefore being closely in touch with the Southwestern situation. Mr. Blair said: "In St. Louis and in that section of which it is the centre we have had great improvement in business during the past few months. In almost every line of trade there has been betterment and our most important industries are reporting greatly improved conditions. I recall recent conversations with representatives of several mercantile lines. In boots and shoes, one of St. Louis's largest industries, there has been great improvement. Orders are now larger than they have been for some time, and this is significant in view of the fact that throughout all the depression of the past few years the boot and shoe industry suffered least. In dry goods I know the same measure of betterment has been experienced. From the manufacturers of farm implements come reports of largely increased orders, both in number and in size, and there are also reports of something even more significant—the payment by farmers of notes given for agricultural implements during the past three or four years which have been standing for some time because of the inability of farmers to take them up.

"Business men in the Southwest are uniformly confident of continued improvement. They recognize the improved conditions, having in some measure experienced the benefits of the farmers' recently increased purchasing power. Manufacturing and mercantile concerns look forward to a good year in 1898.

"Then, too, there is the confidence among Southwestern merchants in the Administration. While it is a Democratic section of the country, yet the McKinley Administration is generally looked upon as one likely to do all in its power to aid and bring about business improvement, and as altogether unlikely to do anything hurtful to the American business community. That is the general feeling in St. Louis among the merchants, and it is partly responsible for the confidence which is felt in the future.

"Personally I feel most hopeful. It looks to me as though we have ahead of us several years of good business—years which I hope will do much to kill the silver sentiment which, I am sorry to say, is still in evidence in our part of the country. But for some time now that question is disposed of, and in the meantime, with underlying conditions as they are, I look for business prosperity, not only for St. Louis and the Southwest, but for the whole country. We are now recovering from years of depression and bad business, and for some time ahead a continuance of that recovery seems assured."

SUGAR TRUST RUMORS.

Circumstantial reports were in circulation yesterday representing that the Sugar Trust has plans for making an extra cash distribution to stockholders on next dividend day. Some of the current reports had it that this distribution would be continued quarterly until this time next year, or making an extra dividend of 12 per cent. during the ensuing twelve months. The regular dividend is already 12 per cent. per annum, and the rumored increase would represent doubling the present rate.

⁂

Other reports named different figures and different terms of distribution, but in various ways the intimation of an increased dividend payment to Sugar Trust stockholders was widely circulated.

It is believed in Wall Street that the Sugar Trust has accumulated a surplus of some tens of millions of dollars. Popular estimates make the figures as high as $40,000,000. What the surplus really may be nobody outside of the management can tell, for the Trust arbitrarily refuses to make public any intelligible statement of its business or condition.

The decision by the Treasury Department last week, practically cutting off competition by Dutch sugars, is in Wall Street generally held to signify much more than any recent victory the Trust has won.

⁂

Another Sugar Trust rumor in Wall Street has it that two Standard Oil magnates may go into the Sugar Trust's Board of Trustees.

GOSSIP ON MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated was again conspicuously strong in yesterday's market. It sold as high as 106⅝, nearly three points above Saturday's closing. The stock suffered a reaction at the close, which was at 105⅝, a net gain of 1⅝ points for the day. Manhattan was also very active, 24,000 shares of it changing hands. Wall Street continues to discuss the reported agreements between Messrs. Gould and Croker, and the benefits likely to come to the Manhattan Company from them. Wall Street is also discussing the probability of an early combination of some sort with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, friends of both properties hinting at such developments in the near future.

Apropos of this latter phase of the local railway situation are the words of a Director of the Third Avenue Railroad, who yesterday made the statement that there has been practically agreed upon a traffic arrangement between the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Third Avenue—such an agreement as has been long desired by friends of both companies. And this Director furthermore intimated that a third party to the agreement was to be the Manhattan Elevated. He stated that powerful interests had been working for some time to bring about close relations between all three important railway systems, and that, finally, the parties concerned had been brought together and to a proper understanding and agreement.

COAL TRADE FIGURES.

Jersey Central cut quite a figure in yesterday's market, and was conspicuous for two things—exceptionally large transactions and weakness. The stock was traded in to the extent of nearly 15,000 shares, and sold down to 83, closing with a decline of 2 points for the day. In the early part of the day the stock was weak, on what appeared to be liquidation, and toward the close a raid by the traders disclosed an absence of support.

Wall street is again talking much of the bad conditions existing in the coal trade. Especial attention has been given to a tabulated statement issued by the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, which indicates discouraging trade conditions. The statement is as follows:

The following figures show the net result of the efforts made in the first six months of the year to establish the industry on a paying basis during the last six months:

	Egg.	Stove.	Chestnut.
February, 1897.			
Net circular price (asking price)	$3.85	$4.10	$3.85
Tidewater average (price received)	3.66	3.92	3.58
Difference	.19	.18	.27
June, 1897.			
Net circular price (asking price)	3.85	4.10	3.85
Tidewater average (price received)	3.69	3.95	3.65
Difference	.16	.15	.20
October, 1897.			
Net circular price (asking price)	4.10	4.35	4.10
Tidewater average (price received)	3.70	3.97	3.62
Difference	.40	.38	.48
November, 1897.			
Net circular price (first asking price)	4.10	4.35	4.10
Selling price	3.65	3.80	*3.30
Difference	.45	.55	.80

*And less.

And the Operators' Association adds to this statement:

"As a still further complication, while what is known as the July circular has never been retired by a new one, it has been a general understanding that sales were made at the June circular. There have been, then, three prices for coal: First, the published circular; second, the understood circular; third, whatever price the coal could be sold for."

EARNINGS OF SOUTHERN ROADS.

Indicative of the improvement now going on in Southern business are the reports of the large Southern railroads made public yesterday. Missouri Pacific for the fourth week of November made the remarkable increase of $276,000—nearly 50 per cent.—over the same period of last year. Missouri, Kansas and Texas in that week increased $110,000—nearly 40 per cent. For the same period Louisville and Nashville increased $70,000, nearly 15 per cent. Southern Railway increased over $53,000, over 11 per cent. Norfolk and Western increased $24,000, Texas Pacific increased $28,000, and Mobile and Ohio increased $42,000.

AS TO CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas has dropped back into comparative obscurity. Yesterday only 500 shares of the stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange, and all day long its price fluctuated within a fractional range, although it scored a substantial gain for the day. Consolidated Gas stock is apparently at the present time better distributed than ever before in its history, and it is also evident that its cost to present holders averages much more than it has to any previous ones—and much more than its present market quotation.

THE SCARCITY OF STOCKS.

In yesterday's market there were many instances illustrating the scarcity of stocks. In a number of cases transactions in single 100-share lots advanced quotations more than one point. In Tobacco preferred, in Ann Arbor common, and Manitoba, sales of 100 shares apiece brought about gains of from 2 to 3 points, while a single 100 shares of Rio Grande Western preferred put that stock up 4 points above the previous quotation.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

⁂

The President's message.

Meeting Metropolitan Street Railway Company and election of Directors.

No decision in the Nebraska maximum rate case.

Talk of an extra dividend on Standard Gas stock.

Announcement on Stock Exchange of the death of Harvey B. Rich.

Postponement until Friday of the Northern Pacific meeting.

Increase in surplus reserve of $75,250, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Exports from Portland, Me., for the season, expected to break the record of that port.

Increase of $248,213 in earnings of Michigan roads for September, as compared with the same month last year. First month to show an increase this year.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Arrival of 190,000 ounces of silver and $9,000 in gold from Mexican ports.

Payment of $8,538,401 by Union Pacific Reorganization Committee on account of purchase of road.

Increase of 8,134 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago led with 10,604 tons, "Pan Handle" second, carrying 8,068 tons.

Listing in London of Speyer & Co. certificates of deposit for Central Pacific bonds, $28,000 additional Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern 4½s, and $4,025,500 Atchison general 4s.

Bank clearances in Chicago during November largest in nearly five years.

Formation of new brokerage firm John Grant, Dater & Co., will make specialty of investment and non-quoted securities.

STATEMENT OF OUTSIDE BANKS.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in the metropolitan district not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Dec. 4.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, investments	$60,234,000	Dec. $32,900
Circulation	1,874,300	Inc. 2,100
Net deposits	64,276,100	Inc. 235,400
Deposits with Clearing House Agents	7,945,100	Inc. 11,000
Deposits with banks and trust companies	2,546,100	Dec. 121,100
Legal tender and bank notes	4,015,400	Inc. 160,000
Specie	3,190,900	Inc. 84,200
Total reserve	$17,697,500	Inc. $134,100
Reserve required	16,069,025	Inc. 58,850
Surplus reserve	$1,628,475	Inc. $75,250

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal feature of the outside security market yesterday was the decided improvement in Brooklyn, Bath, and West End bonds and Kings County Traction stock—parts of the Nassau system, and carrying a guarantee of sufficient money to pay 5 per cent. on the bonds and 4 per cent. on the stock. For several months these securities have remained neglected and have been a source of disappointment to holders who bought at much higher prices. Kings County Elevated closed fractionally higher.

In the illuminating gas group, the local stocks were inactive. Out-of-town gas securities were, however, in fair demand, Buffalo subscriptions selling at offering prices above 103, and Grand Rapids stock being taken by prominent houses on commission orders to a fair extent. Good demand for Western Gas of Milwaukee was also in evidence, and the bonds continue firm, with very light offerings.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	195	196
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int	74	76
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6½	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46½	47½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	2⅜
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	95	96
New Orleans Traction common	3	4½
New Orleans Traction pf	17	20
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	146	148
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	89	89½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry	66½	67½
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex. int	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102¼	103½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	91½	93
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	29½	30½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y	320	340
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	71	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111⅝	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	119
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	94	97
Western Gas Company	84	85
Western Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	30	31
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Malt common	25½	26
Malt preferred	76	77
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4½	5½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	65	70
Standard Oil Trust	333	334
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	77	81
Wagner Car Company	155	156½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	148	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf	43	47
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mechanics & T'd's'	110
American Exchange	170	Mercantile	169
Broadway	237	Merchants'	147½
Central National	160	Merchants' Exc'ge	120
Chase National	500	Metropolis	440
Chatham	290	Nassau	150
Chemical	4000	National Union	220
City	620	New Amsterdam	230
Citizens'	125	New York	235
Columbia	150	New York County	700
Commerce	209	N. Y. Nat. Exc'ge	80
Continental	130	Ninth National	95
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	185
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	265
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	185	Republic	150
Gallatin National	340	Seaboard National	172
Garfield National	550	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	100
Germania	300	Shoe & Leather	94
Greenwich	165	State of N. Y.	110
Hanover	350	Third National	10
Importers' & Tr'd's'	525	Tradesmen's	102
Irving	145	U. S. National	210
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	125
Mechanics'	185	West Side	275

There was a sale of shares of New York at 240.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,301,391
Gold reserve	157,766,928
Net silver	15,467,678
United States notes in Treasury	37,485,172
Treasury notes of 1890	3,124,347
Total receipts, this day	1,433,004
Total receipts, this month	11,883,514
Total receipts, this year	159,997,390
Total expenditures, this day	1,345,000
Total expenditures, this month	6,374,000
Total expenditures, this year	186,944,119
Deposits in national banks	37,884,029

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $366,201; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,002,974; customs, $350,822; miscellaneous, $59,206.

FINANCIAL.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8th,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$5,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$5,000 Reading Co. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1997.
$4,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtge., 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$3,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. 7 p. c. Assented Bds., 1900.
$5,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. 1st Mtge., Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$4,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1921.
$6,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1913.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Wis. Valley Div.) 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1920.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Dubuque Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chi. & Pac. West. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., 1995.
$2,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. (Den. Extn.) Skg. Fund 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$1,000 Central Pacific R. R. (San Joaquin Valley Branch) 6 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$3,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$2,000 Kansas Pacific R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919, (Mercantile Trust Co. Certfs.)
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Div., 1st Mtge. Middle Div. 6 p. c. Bds., 1895; also Certf., dated Nov. 15, '95, for Interest on 2 coupons due June, 1895, (Mercantile Trust Co. Certfs.)
$3,000 Kansas Pacific R. R., Denver Ext'n, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899; also Certs., dated Nov. 15, '95, for Interest on 3 coupons due Nov., 1894, and May, 1895. (Mercantile Trust Co. Certfs.)
$2,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. Gen'l Consld. Railway & Land Grant 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$3,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. (Arkansas Brch.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$6,000 Knoxville & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$3,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1897.
$150 Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. Bd., Scrip (Manhattan Trust Co. Certf.)
5 shs. Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., new stock.
35 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
77 shs. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Land Impt. Co.
87 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
16 shs. Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
18 shs. Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Com.
45 shs. Maryland Coal Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Long Island R. R.
3½ shs. United Electric Light & Power Co. Pfd.
3½ shs. United Electric Light & Power Co. com.
$500 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1895.
$210 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1894.
$230 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1893.
$300 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1892.
1 sh. Society Library.
$1,000 Arkansas State Bond, Miss., Ouachita & Red River R. R.
10 shs. Taylor Iron & Steel Co. Prefd.
$1,000 Taylor Iron & Steel Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$7,000 Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905, San Antonia, Tex.
$10,000 Randolph Water 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922, Moberly.
$18,000 City Water Co. 2d Mtg. Bds., Austin, Tex., Trust Co. Receipt.
2 shs. North River Ins. Co.
2 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
1 sh. Merchants' Ex. Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bond, 1907.
(By order of State Trust Co., Trustee.)
25 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
144 shs. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
72 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
99 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
$10,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. The Mutual Bank.
100 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
839 shs. Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
18 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.
50 shs. Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.
600 shs. Excelsior Steamboat Co. common.
369 shs. Batopilas Mining Co.
20 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
250 shs. Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
10 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Trow Directory Printing & B. B. Co.
10 shs. Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
$2,200 Chillicothe Water Co. (Chillicothe, Mo.,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$387.50 Paola Water Co. (Paola, Kan.,) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
$100 Lawrence Water Co. (Lawrence, Kan.,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
9 shs. Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
5 shs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
2 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
8 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. 7 p. c. stock.
$5,000 Cleveland & Canton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certfs.)
$4,000 Toledo & Ohio Cent. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
84 shs. Oriental Bank.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co., New London, Conn.
$11,000 Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 1st, 4 p. c. Gold Bds.
8 shs. Journeay & Burnham Pref.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.

RICHARD V HARNETT & CO.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, DEC. 7, at 12:30 P. M.
At the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shares Gray National Telautograph Co., $100 each.
50 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. preferred, $100 each.
10 shares Journeay & Burnham Co. preferred, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to cheque or on certificate.
STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.
LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
F. NEVILL JACKSON, SECRETARY.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.
Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.
Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $6,243,070.55

OF

3½% Bonds and Stock

OF THE

City of New York.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Exempt from taxation by the City and County of New York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Tuesday, the 14th Day of December, 1897,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

for the whole or a part of the following-described REGISTERED BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit.:

$1,750,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "ADDITIONAL DOCK BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.
2,673,240.07	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOL HOUSE BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.
919,830.48	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, STREET AND PARK OPENING FUND STOCK. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.
900,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

CONDITIONS

provided by Section 146 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 103 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock will be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Each bidder must deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of the said Comptroller upon a State or National Bank of the City of New York, Two Per Cent. of the amount of the proposal, including premium. No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit. All such deposits will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after decision as to the highest bidder or bidders has been made, except the deposit or deposits made by such highest bidder or bidders. If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after the service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the Chamberlain of the City of New York the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, if any, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount of such deposit or deposits shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such refusal or neglect.

The Comptroller, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For full information see "The City Record."

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

City of New York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, December 6, 1897.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, December 1, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until **Thursday, December 16, 1897,** at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of **$570,000 Registered Three and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Water Gold Stock of the City of Brooklyn,** issued for the payment of the award in the matter of the condemnation of the Long Island Water Supply Company's franchises and property, payable **December 20, 1917.**

The above Stock, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895 is free and exempt from all taxation except for State purposes.

Payment of purchase money to be made on December 20, 1897, at which time the Stock will be dated. Interest payable on the first day of January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the amount of stock desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Registered Stock," and then inclosed in a second envelope addressed to Geo. W. Palmer, Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEO. W. PALMER, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.
Acting President, AUGUST BELMONT. Vice President, WILLIAM A. NASH.
Manager, THOMAS L. GREENE. Chief Consulting Auditor, STEPHEN LITTLE.
Consulting Engineer, WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS.
Chief of Corps of Eng'rs, HENRY B. SEAMAN. Secretary and Treas'r, EDWARD T. PERINE.
DIRECTORS.
August Belmont, A. J. Cassatt,
Frederic P. Olcott, Marcellus Hartley,
James Stillman, Charles R. Flint,
William A. Nash, George Coppell,
Joseph S. Auerbach, G. B. M. Harvey,
George G. Haven, John I. Waterbury,
George W. Young.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE of Stockholders.
W. Bayard Cutting, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.
Walter G. Oakman, Charles S. Fairchild,
A. D. Juilliard, Gustav E. Kissel,
Henry W. Poor, Isaac N. Seligman,
Louis Fitzgerald, Robert Maclay.
The Audit Company examines and reports upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships, and individuals, and examines and reports upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing, and other properties.
Its services are of value to investors, financial institutions, borrowers of money, Directors of corporations, merchants, firms, and purchasers of properties.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 29, 1897.—Notice to Stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special and adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the New Amsterdam Gas Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders for their approval an agreement of consolidation between this Company and the Equitable Gaslight Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company. By order of the Board of Directors. FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Henderson Bridge Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the Company's office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 3d of January, prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 4th of January, 1898.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., December 6th, 1897.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Nov. 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventh day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	1,725,875.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co. (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323,200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,487,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,868 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,[illegible]
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,[illegible]
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000, Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,[illegible]
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25[illegible]

Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pul[illegible] Palace Car Company and leased to [illegible] Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.

136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway [illegible]pany Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 [illegible] amounting, at par value, to $3,400—be[illegible] coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons d[illegible]tember 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1[illegible] 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.

The sale will be made subject to all the [illegible] conditions and provisions contained in [illegible] cree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the unde[illegible] will first offer for sale said bonds, sto[illegible] other securities or property in separate [illegible] as follows: Each class of stock will be [illegible] for sale in one separate lot, and each [illegible] bonds or other securities or property [illegible] offered either in one separate lot, or [illegible] divided up and sold in such amounts as [illegible]dersigned may deem best. The bids rece[illegible] the bonds, stocks and other securities a[illegible] erty so offered for sale in separate lots [illegible] received and noted upon condition tha[illegible] bonds, stocks, and other securities or [illegible] so offered for sale in separate lots sha[illegible]quently be offered together as a single l[illegible]cel.

Whenever the highest bids received [illegible] for the separate lots so offered for [illegible] amount in the aggregate to a sum whi[illegible]er with any other cash then held by [illegible] plainants, as trustees under said tr[illegible] shall be deemed by them sufficient t[illegible] whole amount then due for principal [illegible]est upon all the collateral notes then o[illegible] under said trust deed and remainin[illegible] and the other payments to be made [illegible] as directed by such decree, then the u[illegible] will offer no more of such stocks, [illegible] other securities or property for sale [illegible] lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids re[illegible] the bonds, stocks and other securitie[illegible]erty offered for sale in separate lots [illegible] will be offered for sale in a single [illegible]cel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned, by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Nov.	$61,449	$49,252	$59,990
Month	174,657	154,287	190,438
From July 1	725,293	694,246	773,686
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
4th week Nov.	$91,050	$90,569	$90,155
Month	323,579	301,897	300,519
From July 1	1,643,001	1,589,046	1,372,423
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,523	1,459	....
4th week Nov.	$177,207	$167,613	....
Month	595,128	518,475	....
From July 1	2,454,409	2,344,431	....
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
4th week Nov.	$81,537	$63,879	....
Month	280,128	223,131	....
From July 1	1,523,121	1,232,944	....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
4th week Nov.	$34,074	$22,940	....
Month	102,000	87,817	....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Nov.	$45,208	$28,358	$44,710
Month Nov.	148,906	86,055	157,584
From July 1	632,679	510,644	777,064
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	197	189	187
Month Nov.	$100,461	$98,401	$123,141
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Nov.	$6,982	$6,162	$7,469
Month	25,111	21,304	25,544
From July 1	144,482	127,506	138,478
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week Nov.	$26,018	$24,111	$30,940
Month	94,180	81,984	102,668
From July 1	540,444	441,511	566,007

	1897.
From July 1—	
Gross earnings	2,906,883
Op. expenses	1,706,639
Net earnings	1,199,748
Fixed charges	795,128
Surplus	404,614
DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—	
Gross earnings	33,956
Ex. and taxes	25,382
Net earnings	8,574
From July 1—	
Gross earnings	136,339
Op. expenses	10[illegible],177
Net earnings	27,162
NORFOLK & WESTERN for October—	
Gross earnings	955,893
Op. expenses	667,208
Net earnings	288,685
From July 1 to Oct. 31—	
Gross earnings	3,883,176
Op. expenses	2,622,686
Net earnings	1,260,490
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for October—	
Gross earnings	345,877
Op. expenses	212,293
Net earnings	133,583
From July 1—	
Gross earnings	1,239,182
Op. expenses	749,427
Net earnings	489,755
SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for October—	
Gross earnings	176,801
Op. expenses	115,090
Net earnings	61,711
For four months ending Oct.	
Gross earnings	752,868
Op. expenses	483,938
Net earnings	262,930
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for October—	
Gross earnings	4,431,360
Op. expenses	2,568,682
Net earnings	1,862,678
From July 1 to Oct. 31—	
Gross earnings	18,761,728
Op. expenses	10,775,311
Net earnings	7,986,417

Street Railroad Directors Elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company yesterday the same [illegible] elected for each concern. [illegible] B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, [illegible] Vreeland, Charles E. Warren, D[illegible]kins, Thomas F. Ryan, [illegible] Henry A. Robinson, and [illegible] The Inspectors of Election [illegible] L. Anderton, Jr., Thomas J. Brennan, and John T. Little.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 6, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
156	160	50	Adams Express	156	156	155	156	[illegible]
22¼	22⅝	800	American Cotton Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	[illegible]
74½	76	235	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	[illegible]
115	118	45	American Express	116½	117¼	116½	117¼	[illegible]
7½	7⅝	70	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
141⅛	142	72,526	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139⅞	142⅝	139⅞	142⅝	[illegible]
114	115	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114¼	114½	[illegible]
..	92	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91⅛	91½	91⅛	91½	[illegible]
88⅝	89	20,454	American Tobacco	84	86⅞	84	85⅝	[illegible]
110½	111	200	American Tobacco pf.	113	113	113	113	[illegible]
12¾	13	650	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅞	13	[illegible]
28⅜	28⅝	2,900	At., T. & S. F. pf.	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	[illegible]
12½	12⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	[illegible]
5½	5⅝	3,200	Bay State Gas	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	[illegible]
81½	82	1,985	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82	82⅝	81½	81½	[illegible]
118	119	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	118	118	118	118	[illegible]
54½	55	4	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	[illegible]
21⅝	22	2,186	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22⅝	22	22	[illegible]
161	..	1	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	[illegible]
96⅝	96⅞	17,080	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	96⅝	97⅜	96¼	96⅝	[illegible]
15½	16	20,590	Chicago Great West.	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16	[illegible]
28½	28⅞	220	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	27½	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	[illegible]
9	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	[illegible]
29	30	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29	29	29	29	[illegible]
93⅞	94⅛	18,730	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅞	94¼	93⅞	94	[illegible]
141⅛	142	280	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141⅞	142	141⅞	142	[illegible]
122⅝	123	3,155	Chicago & Northw.	122⅝	123¼	122⅝	123	[illegible]
165¼	166	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	165¼	165⅜	165¼	165⅜	[illegible]
90	90¼	14,913	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	89⅝	91	89⅝	90⅞	[illegible]
34⅛	34⅞	650	C., C., C. & St. L.	34⅝	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	[illegible]
79	80	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	78	78	78	[illegible]
44	46	125	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	[illegible]
21⅝	22	275	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	[illegible]
186	187	540	Consolidated Gas	187	187⅝	187	187	[illegible]
30	34	2,570	Consolidated Ice	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	[illegible]
85	88¼	374	Consolidated Ice pf.	89½	90	89½	90	[illegible]
108	108⅝	520	Delaware & Hudson	109¾	109¾	109	109	[illegible]
45	45¼	760	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45½	45	45½	[illegible]
8⅝	10	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9½	[illegible]
14½	14⅝	330	Erie	14½	14⅞	14½	14½	[illegible]
36½	36⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	[illegible]
18⅝	19½	100	Erie 2d pf.	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅜	[illegible]
..	..	19	Ft. W. & D. C.	17½	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	[illegible]
33	33¼	500	General Electric	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	[illegible]
102½	103	780	Illinois Central	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅞	[illegible]
45	46½	1,100	Illinois Steel Co.	46	48	46	46	[illegible]
23	28½	1,600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	[illegible]
43	43½	400	Laclede Gas	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	[illegible]
88	98	156	Laclede Gas pf.	93	98	92¼	92¼	[illegible]
72	72½	900	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	73	69	72¼	[illegible]
173¼	176	50	Lake Shore	173	173	173	173	[illegible]
55½	55⅝	7,822	Louisville & Nashville	54⅜	56⅛	54⅜	55⅞	[illegible]
105⅝	105⅞	21,715	Manhattan Con.	104⅝	106⅞	104⅝	105⅝	[illegible]
118⅝	119½	1,715	Metropolitan St. Ry.	118⅝	119½	118⅝	119½	[illegible]
27	27½	525	Minn. & St. Louis	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	[illegible]
58	58½	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	58½	58	58½	[illegible]
13¼	13½	348	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅝	[illegible]
34⅝	34¾	1,570	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34⅜	34	34⅝	[illegible]
32¼	32⅝	13,490	Missouri Pacific	31⅝	32⅞	31⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
25	26½	100	Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	[illegible]
170	..	100	Morris & Essex	170	170	170	170	[illegible]
34¼	34⅝	1,450	National Lead Co.	34⅛	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	[illegible]
104	105	110	National Lead Co. pf.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	[illegible]
5½	6	100	National Starch	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	[illegible]
83	83¼	14,025	New Jersey Central	85	85⅞	83	83⅞	[illegible]
107¼	107⅝	1,600	New York Central	107½	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞	[illegible]
34½	35	200	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	[illegible]
42½	43	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	42⅝	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	[illegible]
4½	4⅝	200	North American	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
20⅞	21	3,347	Northern Pacific	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	[illegible]
56½	56⅝	11,913	Northern Pacific pf.	56¼	56⅞	56¼	56⅝	[illegible]
15½	15⅝	850	Ontario & Western	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	[illegible]
15½	17	200	Or. Imp., 3d in. pd.	16	16	16	16	[illegible]
86	88½	150	Or. R. & Nav.	87	87	87	87	[illegible]
70	71	103	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	[illegible]
18	19	150	Oregon Short Line	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	[illegible]
30½	30⅝	400	Pacific Mail	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	920	Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor pf.	31	[illegible]
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	107
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	5⅝	6¼
Buff., R. & P.	20½	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59½	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..
Canadian Pacific	80½	81¼
Capital Traction	62	..
Central Pacific	11	12
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95½	100
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	86½	87
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	78
Cleve. & Pitts.	167⅝	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	80
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	5⅝
Iowa Central pf.	32	..
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
L. E. & W.	16½	17
Long Island	35	40
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	10	..
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	5½	7
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1⅛	1¼
Mich. Central	102	104
P., Ft. W. & C.	169¾	..
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	11
Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
Rio Grande W.	22	25
R., W. & O.	121	123
St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
St. P. & Duluth	19	28
St. P. & D. pf.	80	88
St. P. & O. pf.	150	156
Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60½
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Standard R. & T.	4	4¾
Third Avenue	146¾	150
Wells-F. Express	112	116
West. Union Beef	8¾	9½
W. & L. E.	..	3
W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. paid	10	12

STATUS OF OUTSIDE BANKS.

The following is the detailed statement for the week of the banks not members of the Clearing-House Association, but clearing through some member thereof:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,118,200	$202,300	$41,400	$305,300	$105,000	$2,488,800
Clinton	300,000	824,900	68,600	82,300	53,400	......	669,900
Colonial	100,000	584,400	6,700	67,100	107,900	2,200	659,600
Columbia	300,000	1,719,700	107,600	101,000	146,200	......	1,687,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	961,700	30,600	114,000	197,100	......	1,265,900
Fourteenth St.	100,000	734,500	18,600	89,800	98,800	5,000	874,000
Franklin Nat.	200,000	544,000	110,000	8,000	50,000	......	476,000
Gansevoort	200,000	787,300	6,900	40,100	87,500	......	509,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,208,400	54,600	46,000	124,700	17,700	1,223,400
Hide & L'r Nat.	500,000	1,920,900	260,600	59,900	147,900	......	1,442,500
Home	100,000	467,900	74,500	60,000	37,700	230,000	585,200
Hudson River	200,000	1,056,000	82,000	74,000	119,000	......	996,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,341,000	70,400	98,900	49,900	41,500	1,709,200
Mutual	200,000	943,700	21,200	120,100	216,000	......	928,700
Nineteenth W'd.	100,000	684,600	29,100	115,100	89,600	......	845,400
Plaza	100,000	1,189,200	10,000	114,000	66,300	600	1,125,700
Riverside	100,000	979,200	7,300	42,100	57,600	161,000	688,900
Standard Nat.	200,000	406,800	14,800	88,700	65,700	......	289,300
State	100,000	1,351,000	65,000	82,000	129,000	89,700	1,659,000

*As per official reports, 14 national banks, Oct. 5, 1897; 30 State banks, Sept. 15, 1897.

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting gross earnings for the fourth week of November, showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$12,197
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	480
Central of Georgia	9,594
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	18,158
Chicago Terminal Transfer	11,134
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	21,844
Evansville & Indianapolis	820
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,907
Flint & Pere Marquette	18,939
Grand Trunk	97,878
International & Great Northern	278
Kanawha & Michigan	2,393
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	8,708
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5,852
Louisville & Nashville	69,938
Missouri Pacific	276,000
Central Branch	6,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	109,426
Norfolk & Western	24,180
Pittsburg & Western	19,248
Rio Grande Southern	1,740
St. Louis & San Francisco	45,935
St. Louis Southwestern	22,410
Southern Railway	58,455
Texas Pacific	27,752
Wisconsin Central	27,274

⁂

For the month of November the following showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$20,370
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	21,681
Central of Georgia	75,658
Chicago Terminal Transfer	14,183
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville	56,997
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	62,851
Detroit & Lima Northern	28,320
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	7,060
Flint & Pere Marquette	58,782
Grand Trunk	206,363
International & Great Northern	30,148
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	16,102
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	14,562
Louisville & Nashville	84,838
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	317,357
Missouri Pacific	628,000
Central Branch	24,000
Mobile & Ohio	41,720
Norfolk & Western	47,884
Pittsburg & Western	42,818
Rio Grande Southern	1,451
St. Louis & San Francisco	124,127
St. Louis Southwestern	76,760
Southern Railway	155,463
Texas Pacific	151,572
Wisconsin Central	75,878

Ann Arbor reported for the month of October an increase in gross of $26,149; Norfolk and Western's gross for the same period increased $53,678, and net, $74,141; San Antonio and Aransas Pass showed a decrease in gross for October of $78,734, and a decrease in net of $54,693; Rio Grande Western's gross earnings for October increased $106,231, and net, $42,483; Southern Pacific for the same month reported a decrease in gross of $748,552, and in net of $459,292; Denver and Rio Grande showed an increase in gross for October of $69,733, and a decrease in net of $2,211; Detroit and Mackinac's gross earnings for October increased $14,689, and net, $7,412.

Brooklyn Bank Clearings.

The Merchants' National Bank, after Dec. 9, will cease to clear for the Brooklyn Bank, whose Clearing House agent will be the National Bank of the Republic.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—There was free buying to-day of C., B. and Q. and Sugar, in which houses with New York connections were prominent. In home specialties, some 5,000 shares of Dominion Coal were sold in the morning, realising to a great extent, and the price receded from 26¾ to 26, where it remained during the afternoon. Butte and Boston was the strong feature, gaining ½, to 24¾, closing at 24½. Montana was up ¾, at 145¼, but fell back to 144½.

The Butte and Boston has notified lessees of its properties that it will take charge Jan. 1. Heretofore the company has leased a number of claims; now it will operate them with its other properties.

West End Street Railway gained ⅜, to 85½, falling back to 85 on fairly large dealings. United Gas 5s were 2½ lower, at 98½, and seconds fell back 4, to 80. The bond market generally showed many new buying orders and small supply. Santa Ysabel was in good demand, and gained ½, to 7¾.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	217	218
Boston & Lowell	216½	..
Boston & Maine	167	167½
Boston & Providence	268	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	110	111
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	110	111
Fitchburg pf	96⅝	..
Old Colony	184	..
Oregon Short Line	..	18½
West End	84¾	85
West End pf.	103½	104½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	.50	1
Arnold	2½	2¾
Atlantic	22	23
Boston & Montana	144½	145
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	460	465
Centennial	17⅞	18
Franklin	18	19
Gold Coin Mines	1½	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	..	39½
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	6
Quincy	114	115
Santa Ysabel	7¼	..
Tamarack	129	130
Tecumseh	3	4
Wolverine	16¾	17

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	263½	264
Dominion Coal	26	26¼
Dominion Coal pf.	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	71½	72
General Electric	33¼	33½
General Electric pf	82	85
Illinois Steel	46	48
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	21¾
Mexican Telephone	.50	.60
New England Telephone	127	129
Philadelphia Company	22	23
Pullman Palace Car	172½	173
United States Oil	13	14
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	20½	..

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5¼	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23⅝	24

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,090	Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,700	Missouri Pac.	31¾	32⅝	31¾	32⅝
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
520	Nor. Pacific pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
5,270	People's Gas	94⅞	95½	94⅝	94⅞
582	Reading	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞
180	Union Pacific	28⅜	28¼	25⅝	25⅝
280	West. Union	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝
96,392					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Nassau El. 1st	95⅝	96	95⅝	96
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
11,000	Texas Pac. 1st	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
5,000	Wabash 1st	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
$32,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—An advance of over 2 points in Pennsylvania Steel common and over 3½ points in the preferred were the features of the early local market. The advance was predicted on the official statement that there was no necessity for devising means to raise additional capital, that the company, through its ability to collect large outstanding accounts, had been able to meet all pressing obligations and a crisis had been avoided. Cambria Iron was affected favorably by the strength of the steel stocks, gaining a point on the day's transactions. Choctaw preferred made a gain of ¼ on the report of increased earnings for November, and Pennsylvania Railroad was up ¼, at 56¾.

Pennsylvania Heat stocks were quiet but strong, at fractional advances over Saturday. Insiders express the belief that the charter asked for by the new Philadelphia Heat, Light and Power Company will be refused to-morrow. Both Philadelphia and Union Traction made gains, and Metropolitan Railway was especially strong, reaching 119, against 118 Saturday. United Gas was weaker, and sold down, to 93½, although it advanced later on buying by insiders.

Marsden was up ½ per cent., to 15¼, on general buying. The market closed firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	26	26⅜
Nor. Pac. com. t. c.	20⅛	20⅜
Nor. Pac. pf.	56½	56⅝
Pennsylvania	56⅝	56⅞
Reading t. c.	10⅝	10⅝
Reading 1st pf.	23 13-16	24
Reading 2d pf.	13⅝	13⅞
St. Paul	93⅝	94
Marsden	15¼	15⅜
Choctaw	8¾	9
Choctaw pf.	26	26⅜
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2½	2¾
Metropolitan Railway	119	119½
Baltimore Cons.	24⅛	24⅝
Philadelphia Traction	73½	73¾
Union Traction	11¾	12
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	17⅞	18
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	41⅜	41⅝
United Gas Improvement	94	94¼
Electric Storage	27	27½
Electric Storage pf.	29⅝	30½
Welsbach Light	43	44
American R. E. L.	5⅝	6
Cons. T., Pitts.	9½	9⅝
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	42	42½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.15	.17
Belcher	.14	.18
Best & Belcher	.48	..
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.17	.16
Challenge Con.	.23	.24
Chollar	.32	.35
Confidence	.73	.77
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	..
Gould & Curry	.38	.39
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.25
Julia	.01	..
Justice	.48	.48
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con.	..	.02
Mexican	.26	.28
Occidental Con.	1.20	1.20
Ophir	.60	.66
Overman	.05	.07
Potosi	.38	.35
Savage	.20	.25
Sierra Nevada	.47	.58
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.60	1.45
Union Con.	.18	.21
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.29	.33

Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 47@47¼; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.02⅝	.02½
Anaconda	.42½	.42½
Anchoria Leland	1.01	.99
Argentum	.19½	.19¼
Blue Bell	.02	.02
Consolidated	.08¼	.08½
Elkton	.33⅝	.36½
El Paso	.18½	.18½
Gibson	.19⅜	.19
Gold Coin	.33	.33
Gold King	.45	.42
Golden Fleece	.50	.50
Grouse	.04	.04
Isabella	.29	.28⅝
Jefferson	.05	.05
Lillie	.70½	.70½
Moon Anchor	.91	.91¼
Pharmacist	.06½	.06½
Portland	.67½	.68½
Rawlings	.14½	.14
Rosa	.10½	.09½
Union	.11½	.11½
Work	.04½	.04½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Biscuit's advance of Saturday did not survive. It opened at 63, touched 63⅜, and then went down to 62¼, where it closed. Chicago City Railway stepped up from 239 to 240, closing there. Diamond Match advanced from 141 to 142 at the close. Nothing else moved with any range.

Clearing house settlements:

American Strawboard	23
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅛
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	28
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	21
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	237
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141
Lake Street Elevated	16⅝
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	33½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	23⅝
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	62
N. Chi. Street Railroad	227
Street's W. S. C. Line	22½
W. Chicago Street Railroad	101
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	14
South Side Elevated Railroad	64¾

INCREASED DIAMOND IMPORTS.

Appraiser Wakeman's Figures Show Effect of the Reduced Duty.

A report submitted to United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman of this port yesterday, shows that more than six times as many precious stones—mostly diamonds—have been imported during the four months that the new tariff law has been in operation, as were imported in the corresponding period of 1896. This fact is attributed to the great reduction in the duties imposed on precious stones. The new Tariff bill reduced the duty on cut stones from 25 to 10 per cent. ad valorem, and took off the duty of 10 per cent. on uncut stones, admitting the latter free.

Following is a comparative statement of the value of the importations of precious stones into this country for the four months of August, September, October, and November of 1897 and 1896, respectively:

	1897.	1896.
Cut stones	$3,509,058	$583,750
Uncut stones	1,510,618	539,895
Total	$5,019,676	$1,123,645

The aggregate amount of duties collected during the four months named, in 1896, on both cut and uncut stones, was $199,926, and the aggregate of the 10 per cent. duty collected on cut stones within the same four months this year was $350,905. Last month alone the importations of precious stones amounted to $869,879, of which $640,688 were cut stones, and nearly all diamonds.

Importers of diamonds say that the reduced duty has had the effect of diminishing the temptation to smuggle jewelry of that description, and it has, likewise, stimulated the traffic in precious stones in this city.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Almost an Entire Block on the Boulevard Changes Hands—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Miss Sophia Furniss, Miss Clementine Furniss, and Mrs. Margaret Zimmerman, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, the block bounded by the Boulevard, West End Avenue, One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, with the exception of the plot 100 by 100.11 at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street. The property sold has a frontage of 201.10 feet on the Boulevard, 325 feet on One Hundred and Second Street, 225 feet on One Hundred and Third Srteet, and 100.11 feet on West End Avenue, and comprises 22 lots.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold, for David Garabrant, to Charles Gahren, the six frame dwellings, occupying a plot 100 by 102.2, on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue; also, for Jacob Green, to the same purchaser, the frame dwelling 311 West Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2; also, for S. A. Ludin, the frame dwelling 331 West Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2; also for John A. McCarthy, the frame dwelling 313 West Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

The same brokers have sold, for Morris Steinhardt, to Noble & Gauss, the plot 84 by 102.2 on the north side of Eighty-third Street, 84 feet east of Riverside Drive. The buyers will improve the property by the erection of two six-story apartment houses.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold, through S. B. Goodale & Son, to Victor Lewon Maisson, for about $20,000, the property 134 West Third Street, 25.2 by 80, running through to 22 Minetta Lane, 21.5 by 70. The old buildings on the plot will be remodeled by the purchaser for factory purposes.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for C. A. and L. R. Britton, to Charles T. Wills, for $24,000, the plot, 211 and 213 West Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

The same firm has also sold for George Wright to Robert Graham, for $18,500, the four-story tenement, with store, 233 Seventh Avenue, 18.6 by 79.6.

J. Clarence Davies has sold to Perrin, Payson & Co. a plot of 20 lots on the west side of Walnut Avenue, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

It is reported that the Bernard Cohen estate has sold the plot southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 by 100.11, to a builder, who will erect five-story flats on the site.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for Ida E. Murphy, to Edward G. Tuffs, for $17,500, the five-story flat 186 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 20 by 100.

Smith & Stewart have rented for Henry W. Munroe his residence, 6 East Fifty-fifth Street, to Frederick A. Pell for the Winter season at $5,500.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lewis Morris, for $21,900, the three-story brick factory, 1,395 Avenue A, together with the five-story brick factory, with two-story brick building at rear, 1,397 and 1,399 Avenue A, 85.8 by 101.3 by 69.11 by 100, leasehold; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $45,289, the three three-story stone-front dwellings, 160 to 164 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 49.6 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 279 Avenue B, east side, 42 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 20 by 93, five-story brick tenement, with two-story brick shop at rear. Due on judgment, $9,759.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David Leventritt, referee, 781 West End Avenue, west side, 21 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 17 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,235.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel J. Early, referee, 614 Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 30 by 70.3, three-story frame tenement, with store; 618 Morris Avenue, east side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 28.9 by 70.3, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 614, $1,734; on 618, $4,473.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,472.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Ross, referee, 41 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 385 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,339; subject to other mortgages for $8,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 12 Minetta Street, northwest side, 96.6 feet southwest of Minetta Lane, 16.2 by 34 by 29.8 by 58.9, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,829.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Minney, referee, 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, [illegible]00 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $22,898.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 321 and 323 East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, [illegible]0 feet east of Second Avenue, 20.6 and [illegible].6, respectively, by 102, four-story stone-front tenement on 321 and three-story brick dwelling on 323. Due on judgment, on 321, [illegible],846; on 323, $7,490.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, [illegible] Montague Street, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., [illegible] lots on Coney Island Avenue and Avenue L, Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

West End Avenue, 183, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 28.4 by 86.6; John C. Klett of 345 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Josef Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Main Street, near Railroad Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 42; Dennis Mahoney of 104 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owner; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Bernhard Freund and wife to Asa R. Davison	1
BERGEN AV, w s, 150 ft n of Rose St, 26.2x50x86.6; Herman Schmuck and others to Augusta Schrimpe	1
BOULEVARD, s w corner of 105th St, 100.9x101.7x100.11x67.5; Jacob Lawson to Andrew J. Kerwin	1
BOWERY, 212, 25x100; Eliza J. Sparks to Anna R. Morris	40,000
BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of Anthony St, 25x100; Augustus A. Levey to Rachel A. Blanchard	2,000
COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 148th St, 53.3x100; Michael J. Naughton to Benjamin Mordecai	1
DIVISION ST, 43 and 43½, 25x58.3x25x57.8; Isabelle L. Dandridge to Meyer Vesell	15,000
GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Perry St, 92.5xirregular; Mary E. Robinson and another to Meyer Grayhead	1,500
HUDSON ST, w s, 38.8 ft s of Hubert St, 18.8x75; Elias Kempner to Irving I. Kempner, one-third part	1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, 114.3 ft e of Taylor Av, 31.2x119.6x22.9x116.4; Alphonse Mermillod to Charles Lake	950
LOT 318, map of Block L, amended, of H. P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf	600
LOT 104, Block C, map of property of Hudson P. Rose-Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Dennis O'Leary and wife	600
MONROE ST, 184½, 15.5x100x15.4x100; Colman Goldstein to Michael Mackler, ½ part	1
MULBERRY ST, 117, 25x100; Hugh F. Bryon and another, executors, to Louis Gordon and others	19,000
PROSPECT AV, w s, 101.1 ft s of 156th St, 20x105.6x20x106.2; Louis E. Bates to John Petry	11,000
SHERIFF ST, 98, 25x100; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and others	1
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 132d St, 200 ft to Southern Boulevard x100; Cora M. Bramwell and others to Enoch C. Bell	1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of 141st St, 100x90; William R. Beal Land Improvement Company to William C. Oesting	1
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 230.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Emma C. Armstrong to Charles Knauf	750
[illegible]LLER AV, n w s, 208.7 ft s w of 171st St, 25.1x156.8x25x154.7; Carl Sotscheck and wife to August Collect	600
TRINITY AV, 1,040; Max Walter to Emily Walter	1
UNION AV, e s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 50x—; Alexander MacDonald and wife to Colin F. McPherson	10
VALENTINE AV, e s, 375.8 ft n of 180th St, 50.8x118.2x—x107.7; Emil Green to Augustus Burno	3,300
WASHINGTON ST, 815, 25x80; Elias Kempner to Irving I. Kempner, one-third part	1
WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Intervale Av, 11.2x61x43.11x43.10; Mary K. [illegible] to Jacob Ruppert	18,000
WEST END AV, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 20.6x—x21.8x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, [illegible], to Andrea Johnsen	2,500
[illegible] ST, n s, 168.2 ft w of Avenue B, 60.8x—; Sender Jarmulowsky and wife to Isaac Polstein and another	1
[illegible] ST, 747 East, 24.8x92.8; Mary Katz and others to Joseph Kaiser	12,400
[illegible] ST, s s, 73.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x77.4; Simon Seide to Auguste Seide	1
20TH ST, 422 East, 20x92; Elias Kempner to Irving I. Kempner, one-third part	1
24TH ST, 238 East, 25.7x98.9; Margaret Mulvany to J. H. Miller	1
24TH ST, 238 East, 25.7x98.9; Sadie M. Mulvany, as executor, to Jarvis H. Miller	2,500
29TH ST, s w s, Lot 391, map of estate of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; Charles Metzler and wife to Frederick Berenbroick	1
40TH ST, n s, 286.3 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x98.9; Herman Adler and others to Henry Adler and another	1
44TH ST, 526 West, 25x100.5; Paul Richter to Frank Niesel	3,450
46TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Charles Parks to Charles S. Rees	10
46TH ST, s s, 477.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x100.5; Elisabeth Connolly to Georgie Connolly, ½ part	1
58TH ST, 317 and 319, 69.8x100.5; Phoebe A. Ijams and another to The Equitable Life Assurance Company	10
60TH ST, s w s, 400 ft n w of 10 Av, 25x100.5; George N. Binns to Adelle Galliker	7,000
71ST ST, 240 West, 20x100.5; Elizabeth Connolly to Georgie L. Connolly, ½ part	1
77TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; David E. Oppenheimer and others to Albert T. Sanden	1
77TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; R. Anna Cary to Thomas L. Watt	82,500
80TH ST, s s, 303 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Anna M. Shaw to Mary Dunn	1
80TH ST, s s, 303 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Peter Dunn to Anna M. Shaw	1
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11; Clarence L. Angell and wife to William G. Massarene	1
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11; Clarence L. Angell and wife to William G. Massarene, ½ part	1
109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Richard S. Farley, referee, to Yellow Pine Company	36,308
112TH ST, 410 East, 30x100.11; Francesco Micucci to Emilia Micucci	1
113TH ST, s s, 152.3 ft w of 5th Av, 17.9x100.11; Hattie P. Taggart to L. B. Jennings	1
124TH ST, 142 West, 25x100; Mary A. Parker and another to Hugh Kerr	1
133D ST, s s, 278.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Carrie Steinfeld to Lena Kreilsheimer	1
140TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 200x98.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Matilda Michaelis	20,600
143D ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Julius Wanner to Christian Muehl	1
146TH ST, ss, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 20x99.11; James C. Boyle to Christina Boyle	10
147TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Christopher W. Wilson and wife to Yellow Pine Company	1
148TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; James T. Fitzpatrick and wife to Cornelia J. Sawin	14,500
148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 100x99.11; Isaac L. Smith and wife to George Benjamin	1
152D ST, 509 West, 15x99.11; Francis Cowan, Jr., and others to Robert W. Ellis and wife	1
158TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; George B. Grinnell and another, executors, to John G. R. Lilliendahl	14,250

Recorded Leases.

BUTTERLY, Peter, to Frank Farrelly; 254 1st Av, store, 8½ years	$1,350
ROHDE, John H., to William Moeller & Co.; 816 Washington St, store, &c., 5 1-6 years	2,160
SCHUTT, P. S., to Joseph Flesh; 444 and 446 Greenwich St, 3 5-12 years	1,200
STUDWELL, Mary O., to Charles Beckmann; 2,274 8th Av, 5 years	3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Herman and Daniel, to Charles Earle; 117 East 40th St, 3 years	$1,000
BELL, Enoch C., to New York Security and Trust Company; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 132d St, 1 year	8,000
BELL, Enoch C., to New York Security brook; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard, 1 year	12,000
BENJAMIN, George, to Robert H. Oakley, trustee; n s of 148th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	14,000
BENJAMIN, George, to Robert H. Oakley, trustee; n s of 148th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	14,000
BERWIN, Rose, to John F. Steeves and others of Church E. Gates & Co.; Lot 404, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1-4 year	319
BLANCHARD, Rachel A., to Augustus A. Levey; s s of Buckhout St, 141.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 1-4 year	1,450
CARAVATTA, Michael, and wife to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York; n s of 69th St, 335 ft e of West End Av, 3 years	9,000
CUSACK, Jane E., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; w s of Mangin St, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year	60,000
DAVIDSON, Asa R., to Max and Bernhard Freund; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 179th St, 1-2 year 2 months	39,000
EDWARDS, James D., to William T. Hookey; n s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand	3,000
FEINBERG, Barnet, and Harris Friedman to Joseph F. Francia; 18 Munroe St, 3 years	28,000
FEINBERG, Barnet, and Harris Friedman, to Isabel F. de S. Suares; 15 Munroe St, 3 years	28,000
GALLIKER, Adelle, to George N. Binns; s w s of 65th St, 400 ft n w of 10th Av, 3 years	1,000
GRAF, John A., to the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company; Lot 28, map of South Washingtonville, Wakefield, demand	800
GRAZIADIO, Giacinto, to John H. Storer; n s of 33d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand	5,000
IRVING, Jennie R., to William C. G. Wilson; 238th (or Kemble) St, n w corner of Katonah Av, as widened, 1 month	1,500
JOHNSON, George F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Dawson St, 150 ft n of Craven St, 150x100, 3 years, (six mortgages)	24,000
JOHNSON, George F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Craven St, 25 ft e of Dawson St, 50x100, (two mortgages,) 3 years	9,000
JOHNSON, George F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Craven St, 25 ft w of Kelly St, 50x100, and n w corner of Craven and Kelly Sts, (three mortgages,) 3 years	15,000
KERWIN, Andrew J., J., to Jacob Lawson; s w corner of 105th St and Boulevard, 1 year	50,000
KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to Jacob Lawson; w s of Boulevard at centre line of block between 104th and 105th Sts, runs n 33.6x w 92.6x irregular, 1 year	16,500
KIERNAN, Emma, to Ellen A. Herbert and another, executors, &c., of John J. Herbert; e s of Old Albany Post Road, 521.3 ft n from point e s of said road and w s of Bailey Av, 1 year	1,000
LEYENDECKER, Philip T., to Richard F. Lander; 138 2d St, 3 years	12,000
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to George B. and Morton Grinnell, executors, &c.; s s of 158th St, 600 ft w of Boulevard, 2 months	11,250
MANSON, Daniel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 361 Lexington Av, 3 years	10,000
McCLENAHAN, James, to Louise Groh; s e corner of 10th Av and 46th St, 5 years	18,000
MEEHAN, James, and James Shea to John J. Bell; St. John's Av, n e s, 11.4 ft s e of Prospect Av, ½ year	4,000
MEEHAN, James, and James Shea to John J. Bell; s e s of Dawson St, 91.10 ft n e of Prospect Av, runs s w 91.10 ft to Prospect Av, &c., 3 months	2,725
MICHAELIS, Matilda, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 140th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year	17,000
MORRIS, Anna R. and Henry L., to Eliza M. Bailey; 212 Bowery, 3 years	28,000
NEW YORK AND WESTCHESTER WATER Company to the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey; all lands, rights, privileges, franchises, &c., &c., secures bonds, gold, 30 years	1,600,000
OESTING, William C., to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 25.4 ft n of 141st St, 1 year	16,452
OLMS, Lena, to Ellen L. Othmar; w s of Riverdale Av, at n e corner of land of Louis W. Olms, &c., 5 years	1,200
OLYPHANT, Talbot, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of Riverside Drive, 87 ft n of 78th St, 1 year	30,000
POLSTEIN, Isaac and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; n s of 4th St, 168.2 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, (two mortgages)	26,500
PUTNAM, James D., to George W. Charters; n e corner of Madison Av and 117th St, 3 years	45,000
PUTNAM, James D., to Edward C. Perkins, trustee, &c., of Maria L. Felt; e s of Madison Av, 34.11 ft n of 117th St, 66x108; 3 years, (two mortgages)	60,000
RINTELEN, Leonard and Elizabeth, individually, and as executors of Adam G. Rintelen, to Walter Wilkins, in trust; n s of 149th St, 155 ft w of Wales Av, 3 years	2,500
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 680 East 148th St, ½ year	3,000
SOMMER, Jacob, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Morris Park Av, 35.6 and 87.3 ft s of Unionport Road, 2 mortgages, 1 year	10,000
STEIN, Charles A., to Anthony Zireck; n w corner of Madison Av and 77th St, 1 year	1,000
VINGIPROVA, Josephine, to Brooklyn City Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 51, Block 474, map of subdivided property of Henry D. Tiffany in 23d Ward, part of Fox estate, installments	7,500
WALES, Margaret A. and William H., to Harry Overington; w s of Spencer Place, 299.11 ft n of 144th St, 3 years	1,500
WILSON, James and William, to Mary Conlon; n s of 89th St, 125.3 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year	1,000
WOLFE, Harry, to Augustus T. Gillender; s s of 96th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year	22,500
YELLOW PINE COMPANY to Allen L. Mordecai; s s of 109th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av; 3 months	6,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John A. and another, trustees, to The State Trust Company	$11,200
ADLER, Simon, and others to Allen L. Mordecai, 2-3 part	7,167
BACHMAN, Absalom P., to Charles A. Linsley, (three assignments)	Nominal
BOLMER, Catharine C. and Ann B., executors, to Ann B. Bolmer, 2-4 parts	Nominal
COHEN, M. Gertrude, to George Gloeckner	Nominal
FALMAN, Aaron, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	11,000
KERVAN, Charles, to John F. Steeves	100
KEMPNER, Elias, to Irving I. Kempner, 1-3 part	Nominal
LANGE, Gustav, to John V. Schaefer	2,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees	11,000
NAU, John, to Katharine Schnaar	Nominal
OLWELL, Patrick J., to Joseph Mellman	2,812
ROCHE, Emma L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	16,000
SCHULTZ, Annie, to Christopher Schultz	15,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company of New York, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	25,010
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to Cornelia U. Elliott	3,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to Henry C. West	18,000
WOLF, Simson, to Allen L. Mordecai	4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 85x100; William E. Pruden against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor; Charles H. Bliss, contractor	$174
MANHATTAN AV, 442 to 446; Jacob Sapir against Frederick Brandt, owner and contractor	55
WASHINGTON ST, 481; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against Marshall, Spellman & Co., owners; William H. Fiero & Co., contractors	108
WHITE ST, 125; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Agnes R. Albinger, owner and contractor	775
19TH ST, 137 West; William H. Downey and Harry H. Greenberg against R. Lipold, owner and contractor	119
38TH ST, 102 East; George W. Phillips against Mrs. Minnie Knowlton, owner; William W. Graham Company, contractors	384
38TH ST, 102 East; John A. Bank against Mrs. Minnie Knowlton, owner; William W. Graham Company, contractors	60
118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; Patrick Reddy against David Cohen, owner and contractor	400
136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Charles R. Smith against Theodore F. Sanders, owner and contractor	43
ORDER, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.	
108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; K. C. Brown on Schneider & Herter to Orrin D. Person	1,902
BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.	
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x—; Bernhard and Max Freund with Asa R. Davison, 5 payments	10,000

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, 53 to 57 East; Josephine Kager against Charles Brenneman, individually and executor, and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Forster & Speir.

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 200 ft s w of Fletcher St, 25x150; Anthony K. Royce against Carlton W. Bonfils and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

WHITE ST, 125; William Alyea against Agnes R. Albinger and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. B. Quintin.

4TH ST, 336 East; The H. B. Claflin Company against Jacob Cohen and others, (action to set aside assignment of mortgage;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

64TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth W. Perkins and others, trustees, &c., against John A. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olin & Rives.

87TH ST, 116 West; John Aspinwall and another, trustees, against Josephine B. Alley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell, Elkus & McGuire.

96TH ST, 166, 162, and 158 West; The German Savings Bank against Herman Bonner and others, (actions 1, 2, and 3, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

147TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16x99.11; Jacob D. Butler against Elizabeth B. Rawson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Weiss.

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.6x irregular; Clifford L. Miller against John P. Leo, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

135—The steam tug Resolute, &c., appellants, vs. George Dowsett, 136—The steam tug Resolute, &c., appellants, vs. Henry E. Wilson, et al., 137—The Oregon Central and Eastern Railway Company, claimants, &c., appellants, vs. R. J. Young, et al., and 138—The Oregon Central and Eastern Railway Company, claimant, &c., appellants, vs. R. J. Young, et al.—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—Decrees so far as they assume jurisdiction of these cases affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

97—Thomas W. Stewart, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—In error to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded to said Court of Appeals, with direction to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and to remand the case to that court with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

90—Guadalupe Thompson, administratrix, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company, et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer; dissenting, Justice Shiras and Justice White.

81—Charles Bent, et al., appellants, vs. Guadalupe Miranda, et al.—From the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer; dissenting, Justice Shiras and Justice White.

No. 379—L. H. Hyer, petitioner, vs. the Richmond Traction Co. et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, with directions to modify its decree herein so as to make it one dismissing the bill without prejudice to an action at law, the costs in this court to be paid by L. H. Hyer.—Opinion by Justice Brewer; dissenting, Justice Brown and Justice Peckham.

No. 70—Louis B. Adams et al., appellants, vs. Hiram H. Henderson et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 59—Margaret A. Muse et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Arlington Hotel Co., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller; dissenting, Justice Harlan and Justice White.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 504—The Sioux City Terminal Railroad and Warehouse Co. et al., petitioners, vs. the Trust Company of North America.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

No. 507—James Knott, petitioner, vs. Botany Worsted Mills et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for he Second Circuit granted.

No. 514—S. W. Vance et al., appellants, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company, and No. 515—S. W. Vance et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company.—Motion to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument March 7 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 518—Stevenson Burke et al., petitioners, vs. Walter Pierce et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

No. 467—The Union Street Railway Company of Saginaw, Mich., plaintiff in error, vs. Byron A. Snow, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction on the authority of Henderson Bridge Company vs. Henderson City, 141 U.S.; Henderson Bridge Company vs. Hederson City, 141 U. S., 679; Lehigh Water Company vs. Easton, 121 U. S.; 388, Sioux City Street Railway Company vs. Sioux City, 138 U. S., 98; New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company vs. Louisiana, 157 U. S., 219.

No. 128—Emma C. Noyes, plaintiff in error, vs. The Silver Queen Mining Company, on a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Question answered in the negative, on the authority of Thorp vs. Bonnifield, decided at this term, and cases cited.

176—Elias H. Parsons, plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur Pratt.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Judgment reversed, with costs, pursuant to stipulation of counsel; on motion of J. L. Rawlins, for the plaintiff in error, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

192—Daniel Dull et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John E. Blackman et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted, by Winfield S. Strawn, in support of motions, and by A. G. Safford and Isaac N. Flickinger, in opposition thereto.

292—Martin F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to remit cost of supervising record herein submitted by Calderon Carlisle for the appellants.

152—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Sallie Smith and her husband, James Smith.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District of Texas.—Dismissed, with costs, perstipulation.

142—A. Howard Ritter, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.—Argument continued by John Johnson for the defendant in error and concluded by George Tucker Bispham for the plaintiff in error.

143—William W. Conde et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Anson E. York et al.—Argued by Elon R. Brown for the plaintiffs in error and by Henry Purcell for the defendants in error.

144—John T. Powers, plaintiff in error, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.—Argument commenced by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 144, 145, 146, 147, 151, (and 160,) 164, 405, 470, 480, 100.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

37—Kiernan vs. Steam Tug Nannie Lambertson.
38—Empire Transportation Co. vs. same.
39—In re Campania Trasatlantica.
40—Union Pacific R. R. Co. vs. Dike.
41—Kittel vs. Augusta, Tallahassee & Gulf Railroad Co.
42—Dodge vs. United States.
43—Schoelkopf vs. Cannalboats Harvey and Henry.
44—U. S. vs. Giese.
46—Graves vs. Ship W. F. Babcock.
47—Kinner vs. Shepard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

78—Petersen vs. Schooner Glimpse.
93—Leonard vs. Tug Three Brothers.
96—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
121—Newtown Creek Tow Co. vs. Canalboat Annie Burns.
122—Menantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierse.
94—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang.
26—Tribble vs. Tugs W. E. Street and Thomas Dickson.
153—Clyde S. S. Co. vs. S. S. Clive.
158—Revord vs. Steamboat Dean Richmond.
89—Seaman vs. Waterboat F. H. Groves.
155—Heitlinger vs. Tug Annie M. Bauer.
177—Gibbons vs. Tugs E. C. Baker and Ed. L. Levy.
154—McDermott vs. Scow No. 15.
185—Bee vs. Yacht Vif.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 231, 235, 236, 240, 939, 556, 244, 179.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

3—People, &c., vs. Gibson.
4—People ex rel. Stephenson vs. Martin.
11—People ex rel. Powley vs. Roosevelt.
13—Curtis vs. Barker.
14—Francisco vs. The Mayor, &c.
16—Hamilton vs. Gorman.
17—Sedgwick vs. Macy.
19—Davis vs. Fromme.
20—Averill vs. Barber.
21—Frethey vs. Durant.
22—Ledoux vs. Bank of America.
23—Crowley vs. Met. St. R'y Co.
24—Day vs. Webster.
25—Bach vs. New.
26—Canavan vs. Nally.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Donaldson.
2—Miller vs. Miller.
3—Latham vs. Amend.
4—Rumfreville vs. Kent.
5—Olney vs. Baird.
6—Mannheimer vs. Supreme Lodge, Knig'ts of Honor.
7—Hodder vs. O'Brien.
8—Rossi vs. Sire.
9—Raymond vs. Rapp.
10—Lederer vs. Edwards.
11—In re River Av.
12—In re Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory.
13—Mawson vs. Mawson.
14—Bode vs. King.
15—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
16—In re Robitzek.
17—Dobbins vs. Hurlburt.
18—Morse vs. Burligh.
19—In re Groh.
20—Louis vs. Bauer.
21—Wallach vs. Kopetzky.
22—Kysidaj vs. Kysidaj.
23—Davis vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
24—Welch vs. Welch.
25—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Stein.
26—Same vs. Siebert.
27—In re Brewer.
28—N. Y. Electro-Therapeutic Co. vs. Loeser.
29—Monat vs. Lepold.
30—Fair vs. Fair.
31—Cook vs. Cook.
32—Barnett vs. Rosenberg.
33—Fosgate vs. Martin.
34—Schoeffel vs. Ongley Electric Co.
35—People, &c., vs. Schmidt.
36—Same vs. Kiernan.
37—Same vs. Bianchi.
38—Scott vs. Jennett.
39—Lounsbery vs. Knights.
40—Sullivan vs. Baker.
41—Barnard vs. Gray.
42—People, &c., vs. Van Dusen.
43—Cumings vs. Schizler.
44—Moos vs. Stark.
45—Shidlovsky vs. Shidlovsky.
46—Feinberg vs. Meisel.
47—Daly vs. Bode.
48—Health Dept. vs. Roberts.
49—Same vs. Morris.
50—Same vs. Cuneo.
51—Same vs. McKay.
52—Same vs. Brady.
53—Same vs. Morriscalo.
54—Same vs. N. Y. Security Co.
55—Holbrook vs. Hitchcock.
56—In re John E. Connolly Co.
57—Jaeger vs. Koenig.
58—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
59—Sheehy vs. Regan.
60—Schlessinger vs. Schlessinger.
61—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.
62—Anders vs. Winans.
63—Ryer vs. Schwab.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

5348—Rossman vs. Seaver.
4329—Dascher vs. Dascher.
4858—Browne vs. Johnston & Co.
5311—Toscain vs. Avon.
5253—Cogan vs. McCabe.
5362—Osborne vs. I. Calvin Schaffer Co.
5495—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Buchanan.
4807—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
5484—Stimple vs. Fuller.
5080—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Sire.
5456—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Deicke.
5435—Haebler vs. Eichler Brewing Co.
4576—Mott vs. Mott.
5477—Rosenbaum vs. Silverman.
5382—Gunther vs. Gunther.
4798—Starr vs. Starr.
1680—Walker vs. Taylor.
5353—Morrison vs. Brown.
5062—Metcalf vs. Moses.
5067—Murray vs. Mayor, &c.
5419—Knight vs. Enos.
4554—Collins vs. Williams.
4553—Collins vs. Brandt.
5257—Farrell vs. Humes.
5487—Otto vs. Van Riper.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Society vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5303—Trabaud vs. Trabaud.
5552—Davis vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
5594—Gleason vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
5606—Bigelow vs. Korn.
5624—Walker vs. Cryer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5640.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Owen Sullivan and 2—Fank Smith. John Spalding.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

12927—Greenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
13961—Austen vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
13962—Same vs. T. New Roofing Co.
13964—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
14002—Fagen vs. Kern.
14011—Grosse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14031—Schneider vs. same.
14070—Biegeleisen vs. Hass.
14090—Austen vs. Butterfoss.
12833—Quinlan vs. Battershall.
13305—Austen vs. Long.
13707—Steinreich vs. Roth.
12780—Helbig vs. Cass Realty Assn.
11745—Santurelli vs. Rockwood.
14141—Featherson vs. Sackett.
13891—Hartman vs. Hartman.
13696—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13516—Abrahams vs. Murphy.
13807—Thompson vs. Martin.
13950—Roselle vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
14123—Kennedy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
14171—Calabria vs. Excelsior Brewing Co.
12486—Schweizer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
13460—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6261—People, &c., vs. O'Brien.
6766—Walsh vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
7031—Acker vs. Deveny.
3871—Schussler vs. Met. St. Railway.
7170—Bailey vs. Platt.
7275—Cooper vs. Rankin.
4554—Steiker vs. Plath.
6263—Sweeney vs. The Mayor, &c.
5087—Young vs. Farwell.
4480—Conway vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4481—Conway vs. same.
9878—Doorley vs. O'Gorman.
4062—Scherck vs. Kremer.
4098—Guinzburg vs. Weingreen.
6940—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4221—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Co.
5075—Leeson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4439—Same vs. same.
4470—Hoguet vs. same.
6174—Dickerson vs. Bergmann.
5059—Dempsey vs. Peabody.
3431—Carpenter vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
7130—McMillen vs. Hasbrouck.
3104—Schattman vs. Am. Credit and Indemnity Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8,258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

5472—Lubine vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
6840—Peterson vs. Moore.
5365—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7757—Wood vs. Sanford.
7770—Same vs. same.
4463—Holzmann vs. Monell.
7491—Simon vs. Simon.
7330—Riverside Bank vs. Liebler.
7782—Ritch vs. Robinson.
2717—Pasternak vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
5473—Coghlan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5963—Schaefer vs. Baker Transfer Co.
5241—Nichols vs. Hurst.
6992—Burton Stock Car Co. vs. Simmons.
7531—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Wendt.
7536—Brugher vs. Brichten Kirch.
7578—Bensel vs. Staten Isl. Rap. Transit Co.
7619—Clear vs. Hencken.
7658—Teplitzky vs. Rosen.
7773—Herbert vs. Mayor, &c.
5295—Straub vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5458—Tekverk vs. Augermann.
2885—Tarashonsky vs. Jarmulowsky.
4249—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
4287—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trail. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI. MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fursman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary J. Havemeyer.
2—Herman B. Lanfer.
3—Hugh W. Collender.
4—Albert Sutorius.
5—Erastus Crawford.
6—Mauritz F. H. de Haas.
7—Helen M. Hall.
8—Gertrude M. Farragut.
9—Harriett Heath.
10—Wilhelmina Bruck.
11—Robert Greacen.
12—Arthur du Berceau and Edgar du Berceau.
13—Joseph Richardson.
14—Ellen McLean.
15—Joseph Richardson.
16—Francis E. Johnson.
17—Joseph W. Johnson.
18—Anna W. Healey.
19—Jacob Zazowsky.
20—Lewis R. Blair.
21—Joseph Richardson.
22—Joseph Richardson.
23—Winifred Austin.
24—Isabella Geddes.
25—Minnie C. Donnelly.
26—Millard F. Tompkins.
27—Thomas Keane.
28—Anna Sutherland.
29—Elisabeth Werdann.
30—John W. Kitson.
31—Catharine Smith.
32—Annie M. Lyon.
33—Charles B. Cornell.
34—Andrew Boyle.
35—Joseph I. West.
36—Albert Bauman.
37—John F. Struch.
38—Martin Cramer.
39—Margaret Fox.
40—Eliza Ahrens.
41—Andrew J. Richardson.
42—Ann Hickey.
43—Sophia Schmidt.
44—Charles Crary.
45—Benjamin F. Wheelwright.
46—John W. Kitson.
47—Patrick McManus.
48—Mina Feldman.

Wills for Probate.—At 10 A. M.
Andrea Garborino.
Sarah F. Williamson.
At 10:30 A. M.
Bernhard Seiler.
Yetta Ullmann.
Anna Leiss.
Rosa S. Barrow.
At 2 P. M.
Thomas D. Doll.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1336—Charles Coudert.
1337—Same.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor brownstone building, (formerly General Sessions.) All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes.

3062—Porter Screen Mfg. Co. vs. Schiver.
3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.
3225—Shaw vs. Moore.
3318—Geary vs. Dean.
3261—Allen vs. Hall.
3426—Wachtel vs. Blumenkrohn.
3470—Mauresa vs. Smith.
3467—Horwitz vs. Levin.
3351—De Witt vs. Johnson.
3458—Walker vs. Barber.
2751—Hess vs. Allen.
3332—Beach vs. Aarons.
3530—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Gartelman.
3254—Batjer vs. Kuh.
3150—Pucci & J. Altieri Corp. vs. Pucci.
3299—Bailey vs. Tugman.
2710—Karsh vs. Larson.
3059—Hanson & Van Winkle Co. vs. Koelber.
2759—Woolf vs. Dexter.
2190—Stengle vs. Gebhardt.
2191—Same vs. same.
3375—Ryley vs. Wheeler.
3105—Ackerman vs. Beard.
2982—Schleiss vs. Volney.
3265—Bohm vs. Greenwald.
2456—Zeiger vs. Ayres.
3473—Rosenthal vs. Johnston.
1588—A. D. Farmer Type Foundry Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
3537—Acme Mfg. Co. vs. Rowland.
3619—Green vs. Dickson Electric Supply Co.
3489—Sonnenfeld vs. Ettinger.
3528¼—Doremus vs. Block Lighting and Power Co.
3366—Luedero vs. Eggers.
3484—Corn vs. Stone & Kimball.
3450½—Ambrose vs. Murphy.
3576—Mauresa vs. Feldman.
3457—Clark vs. Gleason.
3358—Fox vs. Rosenthal.
3200—Dattelbaum vs. Raduziner.
3452—Hutchinson vs. Paillard.
2204—Kenneally vs. Callahan.
3461—Bernheimer vs. Fenelite.
3365—Du Bois vs. Chapin.
3510—Draker vs. Parett.
3268—Gregor vs. Bliss.
3505—Welsh vs. Lauk.
3536—Thomas vs. Mather.
3307—Conkling vs. La Pard.
2948—Clinton Wire Cloth Co. vs. Turner.
3476—McHugh vs. Lustig.
3692—Sherwood vs. Muench.
2675—Masting vs. McAdam.
3589—Keogh vs. Welch.
2953—Barkley vs. Wolfskehl.
2952—Same vs. same.
3480—Romano vs. Bruch.
3161—Manners vs. Bergholtz.
2500—Strohmeyer vs. Laubenkrachts.
3575—Henderson vs. Davidson.
3158—Fox vs. Paradise.
3310—H. J. Ronalds Printing Co. vs. Avery & Naus Pub. Co.
3160—Whittlesey vs. Krellman.
3455½—Bank of Metropolis vs. Muxlow.
3301—Foskett vs. Dale.
3553—Tamsen vs. Wilson.
2989—Henderson vs. Stafford.
3281—Townsend vs. McGirr.
3419—Dyett vs. Hartwell.
3542—Elkus vs. Simon.
2212—Traphagen vs. Ketcham.
3348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
3235—Rosenberg vs. Keogh.
3447—Mylius vs. Klaber.
3408—Grundtberg vs. Grundtberg.
2201—McGovern vs. Siebert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—Charles W. Perry.
2—Harry Green.
4—John Waters.
5—Charles F. Scribner, John J. Galvin, Thomas Shelly, Stephen D. Grinsted.
6—Cora Lee.
7—Augustus Christian.
8—James Earley, Peter Walsh.
9—Salvatore Crino.
10—David Clark, Irene Marvin.
11—Harry Godet.
12—Michael Schiarone, Joseph Schiarone.
13—Maurice Rylands.
14—John T. McCoy.
15—Mary Baker.
16—John Lysaght.
17—William T. Cunningham.
18—H. W. Blumer.
19—Edward Foley.
20—Stella Lewis.
21—Dominico Spino.
23—Thomas Gallagher.
24—John Lamb.
25—Dora Nellis.

Pleadings.
1—John Connolly.
2—Tony Maroni, Giovanni Gennaro.
3—Joseph Burns.
4—Edward G. Fuller, William Lombard.
5—Lippman Harmel.
6—Luigi B. Bellarosa.
7—Samuel Smollia.
8—Thomas Davison.
9—Clarence Mayer.
10—William J. Kehoe.
11—Hiram W. Harris.
12—Oh Hing.
13—Wong Wo T.
14—John Williams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.

1—Gustave E. Weber.
2—George Hurch.
3—Samuel Kaufman.
4—James L. Grecesky.
5—George Smith.
6—George Green, Max Price, Herman Cohen.
7—James Bennett.
8—George Francis, William Meade.
9—Louis Geller.
10—Matteo Fiore.
11—William Bennett.
12—Eugene McCabe.
13—Daniel Flynn, Thomas Jones.
15—Walter Kirk.
16—Dinitro Faranton.
17—Benjamin Kilion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.

1—John Wallace.
2—Henry Litter.
3—Charles Horn, Frank Williams.
4—Charles Coleman.
5—Andrew George.
6—Carmine Polesi.
7—Frank Williams.
8—Joseph Robinson.
9—Henry Bryant.
10—Joseph Cook.
11—Hyman August.
12—Michael Fredericks.
13—Richard Katenbentel.
14—Jennie Freedman.
15—Patrick Dowling.
16—Sarah E. Loder.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—George A. Kuhrit.
2—Lemiel Tate.
3—Peter Torello.
4—Dallas Watkins.
5—Flora A. Denton, John C. Donohue.
6—Nathan Romanoff.
7—Max Benjamin, Charles Miller.
8—Arthur Young.
9—Selma Vogel.
10—Harry Burger.
11—Albert J. Dexter.
12—Clarence L. Hackett.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

229—Iroine vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
240—Burbank vs. Van Dam.
241—Jenkins vs. Gannon.
243—Pettit vs. City of Brooklyn.
424—Waldmuller vs. Beckman.
423—Anderson vs. B. E. R. R.
422—Nason Ice Co. vs. Upham.
493—Smith vs. Village of Haverstraw.
494—Lunbeck vs. City of Brooklyn.
497—Murphy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
499—Meyer vs. Hart.
503—Westchester County vs. Dressner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1393—Smith vs. Guerney.
1541—Baker vs. Davenport.
1559—Brown vs. Dodworth.
1407—Hinman vs. Geo. Devlin.
1440—Hinman vs. John Devlin.
1465—Scholl vs. Scholl.
1479—Davis vs. Davis.
1507—Anderson vs. McGraw.
1546—Kreitzberg vs. Moser.
1547—Same vs. same.
1567—Sanford vs. Sanford.
355—Reed vs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
1482—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
1308—Michel vs. Bainbridge.
566—Vollmer vs. Saile.
1515—Briggs vs. Goerke.
1209—Kleppel vs. Kleppel.
1544—Gebhardt vs. Gebhardt.
1314—Schmitt vs. Grasman.
1388—Preston vs. Stewart.
1336—Matter of petition of the Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co. ex rel. acquiring title to land on Myrtle Av., John Offerman and another, owner, Parcel No. 138.
1525—Sachs vs. Sachs.
1560—Moran vs. Empire State Dairy Co.
1296—Pierce vs. Packard.
1354—Love vs. Cox.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Johnson, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.—Day calendar.

2161—Zucker vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2162—Same vs. same.
2185—Zimmer vs. same.
2070—Parisot vs. same.
4278—Owens vs. Daly.
2206—Maio vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2214—Derictor vs. Nassau R. R.
1872—Petersen vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1557—Malone vs. Horowitz et al.
1597—Faulkner vs. Dalton.
2222—Eppig vs. Link et al.
2223—Cashneaker vs. Nassau R. R.
2225—Bindel vs. same.
2228—McManus vs. Western Ass. Co.
2238—Hanrahan vs. Nassau R. R.
2195—McGivney vs. same.
2235—Fitzgerald vs. Malcom Brewing Co.
2237—Savall vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4173—Redding vs. Beiford.
2128—Pearson vs. Met. St. R. R.
3917—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.
3542—Canton vs. Daly.
2919—McGillicuddy vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
2087—Woods vs. Miller et al.
891—Henderson vs. Bartlett.
1771—Coler vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2063—Seymour vs. Minosa.
1399—Partridge et al. vs. Kearns.
1492—Astrand vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2076—Fitzpatrick vs. Nassau R. R.
2099—Oram vs. Loeser & Co.
1530—Cashion vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3373—Amador vs. same.
1350—Marinor vs. Forman.
1480—Schourup vs. Yesky.
1488—Magrath vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1091—Nielsen vs. Brown, Jr.
767—Lyons vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4344—Whitlach vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
1750—Wilhelms vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2101—Merfles vs. Nassau R. R.
2152—Wilms vs. same.
1889—Burlingame vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
2078—Sachs vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4241—Campbell, Jr., vs. same.
4284—Fennell vs. same.
2234—Horowitz vs. Nassau R. R.
335—Lott vs. Wyckoff.
1994—Joyce vs. Rosenberg.
1918—White vs. Woods et al.

The following causes, being on the day calendar for the first time, will be held for the day if marked ready. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call. The regular rules printed on the calendar will be followed.

1748—Tynan vs. Keck et al.
1779—Grotheer vs. N. Y. and B'klyn Bridge.
1460—Schliefer vs. Pearce.
1617—Kraus vs. Wheelwright et al.
3956—Silletto vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2218—Carrado vs. Nassau R. R.
3517—Briody vs. Michelsen.
699—Andersen vs. Nielsen.
2242—Palmer vs. Feldhus.
2243—Potter vs. Swensen.
2245—Odell vs. Hurley.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2247—Murtha, Jr., vs. McKenzie.
2248—Cunningham vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
2249—Ibert Brewing Co. vs. Whiting et al.
2250—Williams vs. City of Brooklyn.
2251—Somerville vs. Kieley.
2252—Conrady vs. Switzer.
2253—Bulger vs. Nassau R. R.
2254—Reilly vs. Cassidy.
2255—Kreidewels vs. Frese.
2256—Arnold vs. Winter.
2257—Collins vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
2259—Lathrop vs. Brownstein.
2260—Same vs. same.
2261—Johnson vs. Royal Benefit Society.
2263—Dady vs. McKane et al.
2264—Reithmayr vs. Met. St. R. R.
2265—Duensing vs. Nassau R. R.
2266—Roberts vs. same.
2267—Dougherty vs. same.
2268—Pickard vs. same.
2269—McGinty vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
2270—Rehage vs. same.
2271—Deegan vs. same.
2272—Same vs. same.
2273—Fitzsimmons vs. Egyptian Exhibition.
2274—Hait vs. Pairier.
2275—O'Neill vs. Butler Co.
2276—Vismeister vs. Brownhill Co.
2277—Bahr vs. Nassau R. R.
2278—Beintner vs. Bauscher.
2280—Bannon vs. Brown.
2282—Hughes vs. Feltman.
2283—Mechanics' Bank vs. Stevenson Brewing Co.
2284—Bloomer vs. Conway.
2285—Morris vs. Moran et al.
2286—English vs. City of Brooklyn.
2287—Watts, Jr., vs. Brooklyn El. R. R.
2288—Marshall vs. City of Brooklyn.
2289—Paulson vs. Nassau R. R.
2290—Scharman & Sons vs. Roberts.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2290.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. C. MURPHY.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey received an execution yesterday against Michael C. Murphy, liquor dealer of 136 Reade Street, for $4,469, in favor of Beadleston & Woerz, for balance of $3,340 due on a chattel mortgage which was foreclosed on Nov. 6.

WORCESTER CYCLE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson yesterday had an auction sale of about 400 wheels and office furniture of the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company through Kleinau, Lutz & Co., the Sheriff's auctioneers, at 35 Great Jones Street.

WOGRM LITHOGRAPHIC CO.—The Fred Wogram Lithographic Company of 180 Worth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frank A. Goeltz. The address was not given in the assignment. Frederick Wogram is President, Otto Griesman Secretary, and the company was incorporated on May 27 last with a capital stock of $20,000.

CARL SOTSCHECK.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes received an execution yesterday against Carl Sotscheck, upholsterer and decorator at 71 East Fifty-ninth Street, from William F. Goldbeck for $6,540 in favor of Julia A. Sotscheck, his wife, to whom he confessed judgment on a demand note which he gave her for the purchase of the business from her on June 22, 1896.

JAMES H. YOUNG.—James H. Young, who gave his business as an investor at 27 William Street, made an assignment yesterday to Allen W. Johnson, without preference. Mr. Young was formerly in the diamond business and retired in 1859. For many years past he has been in the banking business as a money lender. His attorney, Charles H. Murray, said that the assignment was due to depreciation of securities on which Mr. Young lent money.

APEL & KLOTH.—Justice Andrews has appointed Adolph E. A. Apel receiver of the co-partnership of Apel & Kloth, which was formed on July 26, 1894, to carry on a fishing business. Mr. Kloth invested $150 and Mr. Apel contributed a boat worth $250. They made several fishing expeditions, but did not catch any saleable fish, and in July, 1895, they agreed to stop the fishing business. On May 1 last Mr. Kloth sold the boat, Mr. Apel says, for $165, and Mr. Apel received only $10.

Out of Town.

ANDREWS & PIPER.—A receiver was appointed yesterday for the firm of Andrews & Piper, attorneys and real estate dealers, of Chicago. Andrews & Piper were large holders of suburban property and promoters of the village of Berwyn. Liabilities about $65,000; assets, $45,000.

PATRICK J. WEST.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Patrick J. West, contractor, of Long Island City, for $1,952 in favor of the New York Roofing Company, for materials and work in paving between the tracks of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CORDAGE COMPANY.—At Camden, N. J., yesterday Vice Chancellor Grey appointed Thomas E. Shields of Paterson, Receiver of the Pennsylvania Cordage Company, whose plant is situated at Beverly, N. J. The plant is valued at from $75,000 to $100,000, and there are claims aggregating $150,000 against the company. The Receiver was instructed to continue the business for one month and then report to the Court with an inventory. His bond was fixed at $150,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Abbie E.—George M. Wright, assignee	$51
ANDERSON, William D., Jr.—J. L. Gallon	199
BOYLE, James W., and Peter McDonald—Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company	101
BOGGS, William and Elizabeth L.—Robert McGill, (deficiency)	1,395
BLIZZARD, William—A. F. Currier	139
BUCKLEY, Charles and Henry—W. S. Bloch	14
BUTLER, J. Holmes—L. T. Romaine	342
BLUM, August—Charles Kohlman	218
BRAUN, Philip—W. C. Moore, Jr.	71
BRIDGMAN, Lydia and Adolphus—F. R. Kissam	32
BIENENFELD, Charles—Campbell Supply Company	73
BAYER, Leonard, and Aaron S. Woodruff—Alexander M. Todd and another	722
CIRCLE CYCLE COMPANY—John C. Stein, assignee	138
CLARK, Heman, and John O'Brien—Prince W. Nickerson, Jr.	688
CASEY, Edward J.—Armour & Co.	624
CALLAN, Mary T.—C. M. Harris, executor	477
COLE, Harry E.—G. M. Wright, assignee	124
DARRAGH, Laura A., and Edgar Whitlock, executors—John Darragh	25,706
DAVIS, Lewis K.—T. S. Findley	90
DENMARK, William S.—Louisa Widder, (deficiency)	1,030
EDGAR, James, and John Partridge—J. C. Stein, assignee	190
EIGEN, Fred I.—The Greater New York Credit Company	71
FOODY, Martin and James J.—David O. Fowler	318
GERSON, Richard—H. Shapiro	127
GILLESPIE, G. Curtis—John F. Mumm	100
GROSS, George and Henry, and Arthur Blumenthal—E. R. Strong and another	82
GAUPP, Louis—C. L. Wyatt & Co.	184
GOODMAN, Mary—Kommel, Ackerman & Co	42
GOLDMAN, Gustav—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	443
GILBERT, William T., receiver—T. C. Platt, as President, &c., costs	102
HART, Thomas R.—The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York	209
HAYNES, Mary L.—The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York	222
HOGAN, Bridget—Croft Brothers	191
HEINEMANN, Joseph—Southern National Bank of New York	824
HART, Isaac—W. & J. Sloane	255
HOBBS, Henry H.—The Continental Insurance Company	131
HEERING, Ludwig—United States Life Insurance Company, (two judgments)	114
HAGER, John—John Dahnke	137
IGELS, Richard D.—H. Horenburger	231
JAFFRAY, Howard S., John R. P. Woodriff, and Francis W. J. Hurst, executors, &c.—Margaret Fry	1,288
JAFFRAY, Howard S., John R. P. Woodriff, and Francis W. J. Hurst, executors, &c.—Mary A. Brolly	1,288
JESTER, Jacob—G. Gotthelf	149
JOHNSON, Victor—W. & J. Sloane	38
KORUGUT, Edward—S. Lachiver	49
KAFP, Oscar J.—M. Stedenfried	31
KEELER, Helen A.—A. Dryfoos and others	691
KIERNAN, James—East River Gas Company of Long Island City	30
LENZ, Albert—W. S. Block	85
MURPHY, Michael C.—Beadleston & Woerz	4,469
MEYER, Harrison D., and Jacob L. Phillips—Mary Coffey, by guardian, &c., costs	25
MORREY, Bernard—R. A. Wallace	168
MURRAY, Thomas W.—A. B. See and another, deficiency	1,046
MENDES, David and Hannah—Charles McBurney	228
MAHLER, Helena and Michael, and John Fogel—C. Link and another	141
McADAM, Kate C.—J. M. Quimby & Co.	82
McCAFFRAY, Jane—Charles N. Peed	68
McGINNIS, Silas J., and Frank A. Thurston—John M. Drew and another	239
NEWBOLD, Warren S.—J. Lawson	73
NATHAN, Scheyer—I. O. Van Duzer	282
O'FLAHERTY, James F.—The Greater New York Credit Company	71
PHELPS, Augustus W.—Abraham & Straus	32
PHILIP, Sigmund—E. J. Stake and others	89
POWELL, George D.—William J. Rigney and others	600
ROCK, Abbie—Butler Brothers	155
RYAN, Kate, administratrix—The Mayor, &c.	107
SCHOENING, P. Henry—S. S. Beard and another	85
STOUT, John W.—S. D. Bruce	138
SCHERNIKAW, Anna—G. M. Wright, assignee	53
SHEEHAN, William—R. Furlong and another	216
SOTSCHECK, Carl—Julia A. Sotscheck	6,540
SMITH, Jeremiah T.—New York Vitrified Tile Company	720
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Lippman Lewis, by guardian	300
THE MERCHANTS' LITHOGRAPH Company and others—E. J. Myers and others	234
WAGMAN, Charles—The H. B. Claflin Company	230
WALSH, Bernard—David Jones Company	204
WORK, J. Henry—G. Harris and another	425
WEEKES, Henry De F.—Health Department, New York	101
WEGENER, Frederick L. & Theodore—R. L. Steiner	38
WOOD, Herbert T.—C. J. Swartman	278
WEBB, Ernest C.—Coxe & Berg	147

A Water Company's Big Mortgage.

A mortgage of $1,600,000 has been given to the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey by the New York and Westchester Water Company to secure an issue of thirty-year gold bonds for that amount. The money has been raised to pay off indebtedness incurred, and for the construction of its water works. The company operates principally in Westchester County.

POLICEMAN GEROW ARRESTED.

Charged with Perjury by His Superior Officers in Connection with the Merrill Affidavit.

Patrolman Herman Gerow of the Macdougal Street Police Station was arrested when he appeared for roll call at 6 o'clock last evening by Police Inspector Grant on a charge of perjury.

Inspector Grant, Police Sergeant William E. Petty, and Policemen Wheaton and Eggers of the Charles Street Station appeared in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and swore out the warrant for the arrest before Magistrate Meade.

It was on Nov. 26 that Gerow made an affidavit that an affidavit purporting to be his used against Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill, who was charged with keeping a disorderly house, was forged. At the same time he accused Sergt. Petty of asking him to swear falsely in the Merrill case. This was before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, when a petition was presented for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. The presenting of this petition was but another step in the case of Mrs. Merrill, who was indicted Dec. 11, 1896, for keeping a disorderly house at 49 Greenwich Avenue. Petty was then in command of the Charles Street Station. He caused the arrest of the woman. She brought charges of persecution and extortion against him, which were dismissed by the Police Commissioners.

On the night of Nov. 26, Petty said, he could prove that Gerow had committed perjury in the affidavit he had made that day, and that the affidavit alleged to be forged was made by Gerow in his presence and before several others in the District Attorney's office. Last week two experts examined the affidavit in question, and, it is said, pronounced it genuine.

HOSPITALS HELPED BY WOMEN.

Auxiliary of the Saturday and Sunday Association Meets.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. The President, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, presided.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. James Speyer, showed the "Woman's Fund," contributed by women, amounted last year to $7,298.53. The sum of $2,000 was received as the Woman's Auxiliary share of the Astoria opening.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies; Treasurer—Mrs. James Speyer; Secretary—Mrs. Hoffman Miller; Executive Committee—(with the officers ex officio) Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr. A committee, consisting of Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, and Mrs. Robert Waller, was appointed on entertainment.

Disease, with Poison, Killed Her.

Coroner Nason of Brooklyn, after investigating the death yesterday of Mrs. Annie Tereisa, came to the conclusion that she had died of Bright's disease, and not of the effects of belladonna and strychnine pills. Mrs. Tereisa, who was fifty-three years old, lived at 582 Evergreen Avenue, and so positive were the police that she had been poisoned that they arrested Miss Ella Christianson at her home, 438 Broadway, Williamsburg. When Miss Christianson was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Justice Worth, at the request of Coroner Nason, paroled her in the custody of her attorney. The Coroner gave it as his opinion that the young woman should never have been arrested.

For King's Daughters and Sons.

The Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons is in need of funds to carry on its work. The work comprises free kindergarten, library, and reading room, baths, children's playground, penny provident bank, educational clubs for women, girls, and boys, social evenings, sewing classes, and visitation and relief of the sick and needy. Checks may be drawn to the order of Miss Clara Field, Treasurer, 48 Henry Street.

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REAL ESTATE
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36 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. | 40 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.
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A desirable, well-appointed, and handsomely decorated fourth apartment, containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, etc. Steam-heated, elevators run all night. Electric light and hall service. Every modern improvement.
Superintendent on premises, or
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The Park Madison,
Madison Square, Cor. 25th Street.
Private hotel of highest class. Two superb suites fronting on Square remain to be rented, by the year, unfurnished. Exceptional opportunity to right parties. Apply to
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HOTEL EMPIRE,
BOULEVARD AND 63D ST.
A Family Hotel of the Best Class
Refurnished and Redecorated Throughout.
SUITES OF FROM 2 TO 10 ROOMS. | No Dogs, Parrots, or other animals taken.
RATES MODERATE.
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SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
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Fifth Ave. and 39th St.
A select family hotel, entirely renovated; new management; cuisine unexcelled; American and European plans. Special rates to permanent families.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Government Subsidy Mortgage Foreclosure Causes.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas on the 30th day of July, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Complainant, against THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America; HENRY M. ALEXANDER and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; JOHN A. STEWART and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; RUSSELL SAGE and GEORGE J. GOULD, as Trustees; THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee; THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, as Trustee; JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., as Trustees; SILAS H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, and JOHN W. DOANE, Receivers, now in possession and operating the Railway hereinafter described, Defendants," and a certain other decree in a cause likewise so entitled, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, also entered on said July 30th, 1897.

I, WILLIAM D. CORNISH, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the station of The Union Pacific Railway Company in the City of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the railroad, telegraph, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description mentioned in said decrees, and embraced in and covered by the subsidy mortgage and lien to the United States, being the whole line of railroad and telegraph formerly of the Union Pacifice Railway Company, Eastern Division, and its successor, in name the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, together with the equipment, fixtures, franchises, and property of every kind and description of said company, and in consideration of which subsidy bonds were issued, including the railroad and telegraph line now of The Union Pacific Railway Company, extending from the State Line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, a distance of 393 15-16 miles westwardly to a point on said railroad, together with spurs to Wyandotte and at Detroit, and the terminal railroad property in the State of Missouri, extending from the Union Depot, or eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, now called the Kansas Division of The Union Pacific Railway, a distance of .51 miles, to the State boundary line dividing the States of Kansas and Missouri.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees, said property will be sold, and the purchaser thereof will take the same, subject to and saving the right of the Government of the United States to have the preference at all times in the use, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service of the said telegraph line and railroad for the transmission of despatches over said telegraph line, and the transportation of mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required by any Department thereof, and subject to and saving the title of the American Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, shown by the Equipment Trust Indenture of The Union Pacific Railway Company to said American Loan and Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1887, to the extent and so far as said indenture affects the portion of the equipment therein embraced in the said lien of the United States, and to the extent of the outstanding purchase money indebtedness upon the $507,000 of bonds thereunder, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $2,240,000 outstanding bonds secured by the mortgage made by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, August 1st, 1865, to Henry M. Alexander and John Edgar Thomson, as trustees, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $4,063,000 outstanding bonds secured by the mortgage made by the said Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, dated June 1st, 1866, to John Edgar Thomson and Adolphus Meier, as trustees, and subject to and saving the right of possession and lien of the said receivers in the suit brought in said court by Russell Sage and George J. Gould, as trustees, to foreclose a mortgage under which they are trustees made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1879, to the extent of the right of possession of said receivers, and their lien for the payment of any deficiency in operating expenses while managing said railroad, if the same should, after said decrees, be found so exist and be allowed by the Court upon the settlement of their accounts.

As provided by said decrees:

Said property covered by and embraced in said Subsidy mortgage and lien will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel.

The Special Master has the power and right to postpone the said sale from time to time, and, may, without further notice, proceed with the said sale on any day to which the sale may have been adjourned.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him, at his office in Omaha, Nebraska, at least five days before the date of the sale mentioned in this notice, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $500,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said railroad, franchises, and property less than the sum of $2,500,000 in cash, and unless such sum shall be bid the Special Master may adjourn the sale, and apply to the Court for further instructions. Upon the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master, on account thereof, a further sum in cash, which, together with the amount which he or they have already deposited as a pledge, shall equal fifteen per cent. (15%) of the accepted bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master by making within five days after such acceptance the additional deposit with the Master, or, after the confirmation of said sale shall fail to pay the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash so deposited by such bidder or purchaser will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and to any other and further purposes which the Court may direct. Any party to said causes, or any holder or holders of first mortgage bonds may bid and purchase at such sale. If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit will be returned to the bidder, and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall have been accepted by the Special Master at said sale shall make payments in cash of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application thereto of the amounts theretofore deposited by him, as follows: Twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount so remaining due on said bid shall be paid within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within forty days after such confirmation; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within fifty days after such confirmation, and a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within sixty days after such confirmation: Provided, however, that the purchaser shall have the right to anticipate any or all of said payments by making the same, or any of them, at an earlier time, or earlier times, than herein stated.

The Master may accept a certified check upon, or a certificate of deposit of any National bank or trust company which is satisfactory to him, as a payment or a deposit of cash instead of money, in any case in which he is by the terms of said decrees required to obtain cash. The proceeds of the accepted bid will be applied to the payment of the amount owing to the United States, whether due or not, secured by its Subsidy mortgage and lien, until said Subsidy debt shall be paid in full, and the surplus, if any, will be distributed by subsequent orders of the Court. After the sale has been confirmed the purchaser may pay the unpaid balance of his bid to the Master, or to the United States, and the receipt of the Secretary of the Treasury, or his proper subordinate, for any part of such balance shall be sufficient evidence of its payment.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sums required by said decrees to be paid, take the same, and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"First. All the proper costs of this cause and of the expenses of the sale hereunder, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale. Second. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the Complainants, and any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel."

The said costs, compensation, allowances, and disbursements shall be paid by the purchasers when they are fixed by the Court. The purchaser, his successors, or assigns shall pay any of the claims described in said order when by the Court required, or shall pay to the Master or into the Court the moneys required to discharge the same from time to time as the Court may direct. And the Court reserves the right and retains the power and jurisdiction to take back and resell the said property in case the purchaser, his successors or assigns, fail to pay any of said claims when by it required, and in case he or they fail to pay any other part of the purchase price of said property.

That upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property, the said Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed conveying all the said railroad, telegraph, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description so ordered to be sold, subject to the prior liens and exceptions in said decrees found and hereinbefore stated, together with all the franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances belonging to the said premises to such purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their successors or assigns.

Upon the confirmation of such sale and the conveyance of the premises sold, the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall, subject to the possession and rights of said Receivers and subject to the prior and reserved liens and rights hereinbefore mentioned, hold and enjoy the said premises and all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises thereto appertaining, as in said decrees provided.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said Courts, and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes, and referred to in said decrees.

Dated August 24th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Joseph McKenna, Attorney General of the United States.
George Hoadly, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
John C. Cowin, Special Counsel for the United States, Omaha, Nebraska.

Notice of Adjournment of Sale.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned by me and will take place in the manner set forth in the foregoing notice and upon the terms and conditions therein stated on Thursday, December 16th, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the mortgaged premises, at the passenger station of The Union Pacific Railway Company, in the City of Topeka, Kansas.

Dated November 4th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THE FERRAIOLLI & CAMERON BISCUIT COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said THE FERRAIOLLI & CAMERON BISCUIT COMPANY for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 54, 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, October 23rd, 1897.
WILLIAM A. CAMERON, Assignee.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 229 Broadway. o26-1aw6wTu

VILMAR, PAUL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York, dated November 15, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having a claim against PAUL H. VILMAR, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name of Paul H. Vilmar, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Vincent Loeser, assignee of said Paul H. Vilmar, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, care of his attorneys, Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, November 17, 1897. VINCENT LOESER, Assignee, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City. n23-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN F. PENTZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fortieth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fortieth Street twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on said lot and partly on the lot adjoining on the west; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Fortieth Street, the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 219 West Fortieth Street, being a portion of the premises conveyed to John F. Pentz by Mary K. Eichkorn by deed dated July 15th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2229 of Conveyances, Page 463, on August 1st, 1889.—Dated New York, November 5th, 1897.
GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 15th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, Nov. 30, 1897.
GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.

La Bretagne	Dec. 11	La Champagne	Jan. 1
La Gascogne	Dec. 18	La Bretagne	Jan. 8
La Normandie	Dec. 25	La Gascogne	Jan. 15

1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30AM	Etruria, Jan. 1, noon.
Umbria, Dec. 18, noon	Aurania, Jan. 8.
Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM	Umbria, Jan. 15.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon	Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon	Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon	Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon
Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon	Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu	Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA	Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Jan. 25, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF INDIA	Jan. 3, March 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA	Feb. 28

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, Dec. 13. MIOWERA, Jan. 10.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Seminole, Tues., Dec. 7 | Algonquin, Fri., Dec. 10
Iroquois, Wed., Dec. 8 | Comanche, Mon., Dec. 13
From Pier 29 East River, (Foot Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
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T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM	Saale, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM

Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM	*Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM
†Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM	†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Dc. 30, 10 AM	*F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98.
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Pennsylv'a, Dec. 7, 3 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 11, 7 AM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 8	ST. PAUL, Dec. 29
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15	ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5
NEW YORK, Dec. 22	NEW YORK, Jan. 12

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM | Friesland, Dec. 22, Noon
Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon | Kensington, Dc. 29, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
For further particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50; (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week-days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.	J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:55, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall Terminal, 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M.; Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.	GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P.M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A.M., *5:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Finance Department, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2, 1897.—

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1897, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1898, as provided by section 846 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1897, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1898, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1897, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the Taxes of 1897 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to section 843 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH C. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-1aw6mTu

FRITZ, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA FRITZ, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of July, 1897. CHARLES FRITZ, Administrator. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administrator, 265 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-1aw6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty. for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-1aw6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mT

MARTIN, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1897. JANE A. MARTIN, Executrix. FRANK B. MARTIN, WILLIAM R. H. MARTIN, WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Executors. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City. je8-1aw6mTu

MEYER, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George F. Martens, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 2d day of July, 1897. GEORGE W. MEYER, Executor. GEORGE F. MARTENS, Att'y for Executor, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mTu

MONCADA, MANUELA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANUELA MONCADA Y HURTADO, otherwise MANUELA MONCADA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1897. JUAN N. NAVARRO, Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Thomasson, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of December, 1897. ALFRED [illegible], NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN C. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the offices of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. [illegible] THAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-1aw6mTu

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny rooms; excellent board; references.

41ST ST., 5 EAST.—Large room, southern exposure; parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

145 WEST 64TH ST.—Handsomely furnished room; gentleman; private family; references; breakfast optional.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or light housework; best city reference. 325 East 89th St., Doran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; private family; first-class references; willing, obliging. M. Svenson, care Mollerberg, 582 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references; no objection to country. Keefe, 1,105 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant chambermaid; assist with waiting; very obliging; best reference. 962 Madison Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl in city; assist with washing; reference. 320 East 24th St.; Darcy's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a professional cook; has lived with the leading families of New York and Newport; gives four years' of personal city reference; leaves on account of present employer going abroad. M. R., 580 6th Av.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal reference. 237 West 35th St.

COOK.—First-class cook in city would go in the country year round and take full charge of a kitchen; first-class references from several families. 152 East 54th St., Gorman's bell.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman where kitchenmaid is kept; understands high-class cooking; personal reference. K., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; competent to take entire charge and do marketing; best city references. 319 West 47th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as cook; best city reference. 221 East 32d St.; Hellstrom's bell.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent women as cook and assist with washing; very best city reference. 214 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 307 West 89th St., from 10 to 3.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By first-class cook and waitress in all branches; best reference. 132 West 49th St.

COOK.—As excellent cook in a private family; by a young woman; best city references; wages $30 to $35. S. L., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By American Protestant woman as cook; city reference. 147 East 50th St., first floor, west.

COOK.—By Protestant woman to go out by day; private family; best reference. M. R., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a small private family; best city references; wages, $18 to $20. 426 West 56th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; go out by the day or week; city reference. 273 Greenwich St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; capable of taking chef's place; personal city references. C. R., care of Mrs. Dalton, 637 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite street and evening gowns; perfect fitting, designing, remodeling; terms moderate; best references. K. K., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker to go out by the day to make and remodel dresses in private families. Miss Yost, 308 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker to go out by the day in families; perfect fit; artistic, experienced; $1.25 per day. 1,022 Lexington Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; neat, reliable, and economical; fully qualified to fill any position of trust; excellent references. A. W., 360 West 19th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, experienced woman as managing housekeeper, or care of invalid; references exchanged. E. R. S., P. O. Station F, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl; thoroughly understands hairdressing and massage treatment; five years at present employer's, 45 Riverside Drive, between 76th and 77th Sts.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstres or maid to grown children; city reference. 358 West 15th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do some chamberwork; American family; good reference. 229 East 121st St.

MAID.—A lady desires to place her maid; German Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; good traveler. Call, Tuesday, Dec. 7, from 10 to 12, 4 West 58th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; best city reference. Mrs. [illegible], 54 West 23d St.

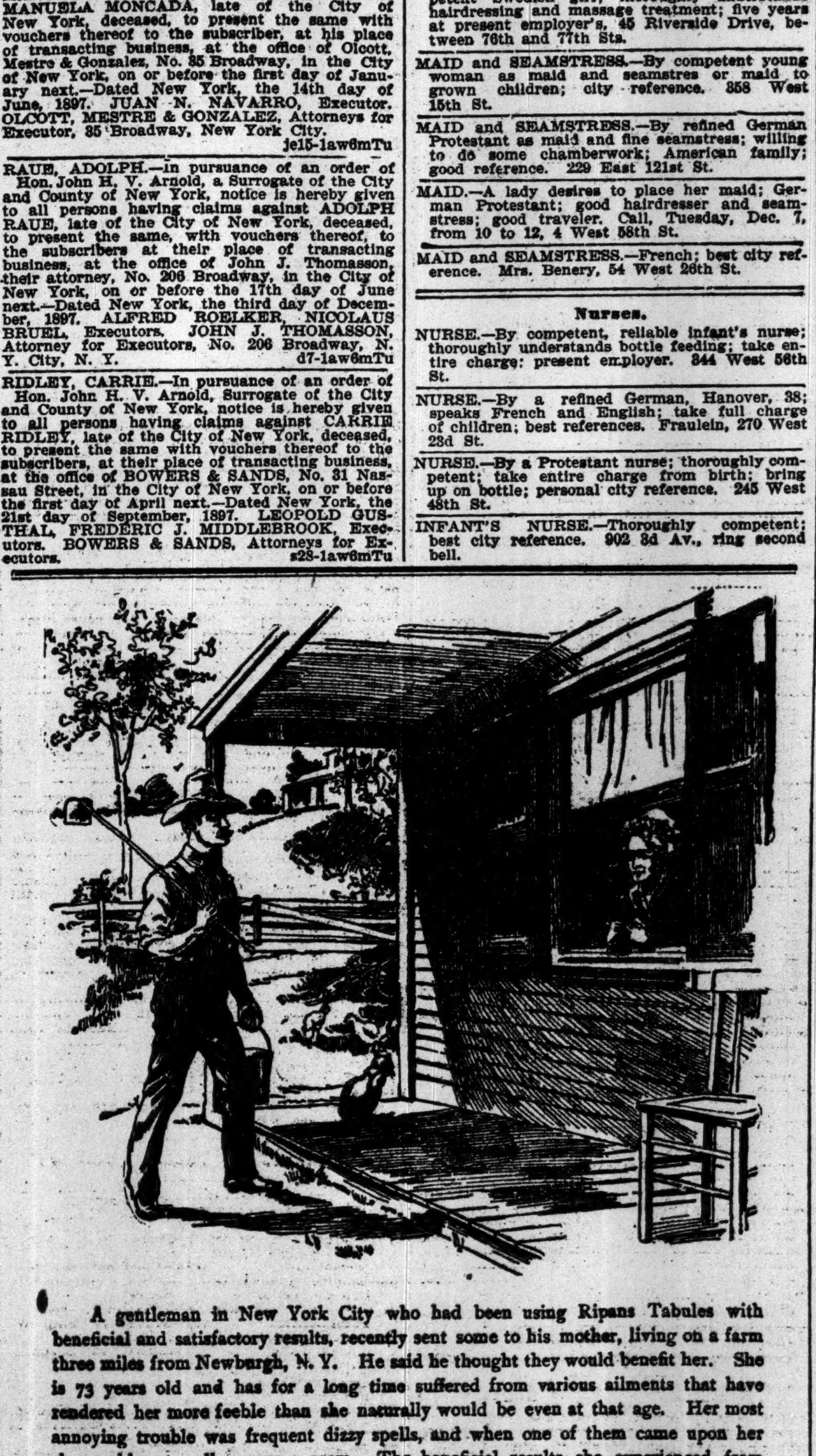
Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable infant's nurse; thoroughly understands baby from birth; can take entire charge; present employer. 344 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a refined German, Hanover, 38; speaks French and English; take full charge of children; best references. Fraulein, 270 West 23d St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant nurse; thoroughly competent; can take entire charge of baby from birth; bring up on bottle; best of reference. 245 West 48th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly competent; second [illegible]. 902 3d Av., ring second bell.



A gentleman in New York City who had been using Ripans Tabules with beneficial and satisfactory results, recently sent some to his mother, living on a farm three miles from Newburgh, N. Y. He said he thought they would benefit her. She is 73 years old and has for a long time suffered from various ailments that have rendered her more feeble than she naturally would be even at that age. Her most annoying trouble was frequent dizzy spells, and when one of them came upon her she could not walk across a room. The beneficial results she experienced from Ripans Tabules are best expressed in words used in a letter to her son. She said: "I feel as though I had taken on a new lease of life. My poor old head feels as clear as a crystal since using Ripans Tabules. They have done me untold good, and I will not be without them again—never!"

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In private family; would assist with chamberwork; thoroughly experienced, neat, and trustworthy; best personal references. 453 West 47th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Ladies' or gentlemen's fine washing at home or out by thorough laundress; undoubted personal reference. Mrs. Costello, 535 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, aged 28, where two or more men are kept; tall; highest personal references. S. J., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Has very good recommendations; sober, neat, tidy; English. G. Hanson, 208 East 50th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Protestant; highest testimonials of thirteen years; strictly abstemious in all habits. J. Y., Box 347, 580 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—With references; good in every way; knows his business. Industrious, 530 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK.—Understands care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; has ten years' best reference; would prefer country place; would be generally useful; wife as cook. R. S., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; 6 years' good references. F. T., care of Harris & Nixon, 13 West 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 152 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires position for his coachman; reasonable wages; single; thoroughly competent; best references. 104 East 26th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady desires a situation for her coachman. Excellent personal references at 57 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; city or country; first-class references. Coachman, care of Mason's Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK, &c.—Wife as cook and laundress; ten years in last place; country. M., 530 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—DAIRYWOMAN.—To lady or gentleman; man experienced in all branches; wife first-class dairywoman; excellent recommendations. Tippings, 138 West 25th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By second man; clean silver, gentlemen's clothes, windows, mirrors; four years' personal city references; willing and generally useful; good waiter. Henry, 554 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede in private family; understands the care of horses; city or country; best reference. Peter, 147 East 26th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By colored man as waiter in private family; good city reference. George Matthews, 2 West 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

BAKER.—By a young man; has some experience on cakes; small wages. 129 West 24th St.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT, PRIVATE secretary, companion, invalid's care, &c.; reliable. Englishman, Box 197, Times office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

Hamilton, Bermuda.
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
MEAD & BROOKS, Mgrs.
Mr. Mead will be at N. Y. Office, 3 Park Place, 11 to 1 o'clock daily, Nov. 29 to Dec. 12.

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York.
WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS WINTER.
A lovely spot for a Winter's sojourn. Arrangements can now be made for any length of time.
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

A THOROUGH SCHOOL OF DANCING.—Always open; refined surroundings; the one school devoting entire time mornings, afternoons, evenings to (strictly private) instruction; we thoroughly teach adults the glide waltz and two-step in one private course, with music, for $5, (reverse guaranteed.) Mr. and Mrs. HOWE, 104 West 42d, near 6th Av. Circulars.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 EAST 49TH ST.
Classes and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 6th. Dodworth's new minuet.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY, grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

A Fine Piano, $10 Cash.

Balance installments; largest stock, lowest prices. Pianos rented, exchanged, tuned, repaired. WALTERS, 105, 107 West 33d St., near B'way. Open Saturday evenings.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTIONARY INSTRUCTION.
The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and gesticulation thoroughly taught. Special courses for Ministers and Lawyers. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, author of "Simplified Elocution," 106 West 42d St.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (26th St. & B'way) N. Y.: 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

250—WEST 23D STREET—250.
The only music school empowered by act of Legislature to confer the degree of Doctor of Music and Bachelor of Music. The full collegiate course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Music. Instruction in all branches of music for beginners, advanced, and finishing students.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY!—PEARS SOAP, 5C.; LIBERT'S incomparable cologne, 19c.; Libert's unrivaled violet water, 29c.; cuticura soap, 7c.; sterling silver novelties at one-half value; Parisian jewelry greatly reduced. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

DR. CONRAD'S SANITARIUM.—Scientific, skillful treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. 117 West 47th St.; hours 9 to 9.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mrs. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN

They Refuse a $250,000 Franchise Offer from the Mutual Gas and Electric Light Company.

FLYNN THREATENS REPRISALS

Would Try to Prevent Public Improvements if the Franchises Granted to His Company Were Not Confirmed.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Hennessy promptly moved to adjourn. Alderman Wafer objected, saying that he desired to submit the offer of the Mutual Gas and Electric Light Company to pay the city $250,000 for a franchise. Alderman Leich moved to table the motion to adjourn. Leich's motion was lost by 12 votes to 5. The motion to adjourn was carried by 15 to 4.

Bertram Reiss, counsel for the gas company, had previously tried to get President Stewart to accept the communication. Stewart refused, saying: "We have had so many of these communications that the Aldermen are getting sick of them."

"You did not get sick of the Flatbush Gas Company and the Municipal Electric Light Company," answered Reiss. "You gave them franchises for nothing!"

Stewart angrily retorted that Reiss was trying to achieve notoriety. Mr. Reiss replied: "I represent a bona-fide concern which is willing to back up anything it says. It is determined to get its rights, and will appeal to the courts if necessary."

Reiss afterward tried to get Aldermen Bacher, Meyers, and Thompson to introduce the communication, but they refused. He finally got Wafer to do so, with the result stated.

P. H. Flynn made a statement yesterday which is interpreted in some quarters as a threat to hold up the Atlantic Avenue tunnel and all other public improvements by means of his influence over the Board of Aldermen if his franchises do not go through. He said:

"If the franchises of the Atlantic Ocean and East River Railroad do not go through, nothing else will go through the board if I can help it.

"In addition to that, as a stockholder in the Nassau Railroad and the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, I am opposed to any depression of the tracks on Atlantic Avenue where the Atlantic Avenue Railroad owns its right of way in fee."

Mayor Wurster sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen urging immediate action upon the East River tunnel scheme, but it was not even read.

Two more injunctions against franchise grabs were secured yesterday from Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court. The first was obtained by James Matthews, as a taxpayer, through ex-Judge Clement. It restrains the Aldermen from granting over Mayor Wurster's veto any franchise to the Municipal Electric Light Company or the Flatbush Gas Company.

Another injunction was obtained by Flora Stearns Holtoun of 601 Leonard Street and Edward R. Collard of 650 Leonard Street, through Frederick E. Crane, as counsel. It is aimed at the trolley grab, and is based on the fact that Chapter 131 of the Laws of 1896 exempts Leonard Street from street railroads, except by the unanimous consent of the property owners.

PROTECTION FOR PASSENGERS.

Elevated Stations Will Be Partially Inclosed in Glass to Shield Patrons from Wind and Storm.

All the important stations on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad are to be inclosed in glass to protect the waiting passengers on the road from the wind, snow, and rain. The announcement of the plans was made by General Manager Fransioli yesterday.

The plans were put into execution yesterday at the Cortlandt Street station of the Sixth Avenue Road, where a large force of carpenters was engaged in building the sash frames. These extend from the roof to the hand rail on the back and ends of the station. The portion from the rail to the floor will be wainscoted, and the glass sashes so arranged that they can be lowered like a window sash in pleasant weather.

Up to the present time the only protection afforded to passengers were the little waiting rooms on the stations, and the strips of canvass back of the news stands. Some of the stations, notably that at Barclay Street on the Ninth Avenue Road, were not even so equipped, and there has been much annoyance on stormy days.

It was to do away with the complaints arising from this state of affairs that Manager Fransioli adopted the scheme now being put into execution. He said yesterday that it would probably be three months before all the stations are equipped. The cost for each station will approximate $500, and each will be inclosed on all sides except that from which access is had to the trains.

The other platforms on which work will at once go forward are those at Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, Eighteenth Street, Thirty-third Street, Forty-second Street, Fiftieth Street, Fifty-eighth Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Commission Asked for by Mr. Bidwell Begins Work.

The Treasury commission, appointed at the request of Collector Bidwell to examine into the affairs and workings of the New York Custom House, began its sessions yesterday. It is to investigate and report on the service in the eleven Custom House divisions and the Surveyor's and Naval Officer's departments.

The commission consists of Special Agents G. F. Cross and J. C. Cummings of this city, G. W. Whitehead of Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; C. J. Smith of Boston, J. C. Gallen of Philadelphia, and J. D. Power of Cincinnati. The United States General Appraisers' Board, Appraiser Wakeman, and Collector Bidwell, with the chiefs of the divisions and departments, will assist. The sessions will extend into 1898.

Woodrow Wilson to Lecture.

"Patriotism Begins at Home" is the title of a lecture which Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University will deliver at Sherry's, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, on the evening if Friday, Dec. 10, at 8:30 o'clock. Both the subject and the lecturer are calculated to attract the attention of New Yorkers interested in the work of bettering the conditions that prevail in this city. Though a young man comparatively Prof. Wilson has taken high rank as a thinker and writer on problems affecting National and municipal government, and his "Life of Washington," which ran as a serial in Harper's Magazine, and has recently been published in book form, is generally conceded to have given him a place among the makers of real literature.

Tariff Dispute Over Hosiery.

The dispute between the importers of children's hosiery and the customs authorities of this port over classification is to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by Appraiser Wakeman in a manner that may have the effect of securing a prompt and definite decision. A complete statement of both sides of the case has been prepared by the Deputy Appraiser in charge of that particular class of goods, and it will probably be sent to Washington to-day. Mr. Wakeman remarked yesterday that his department was engaged in enforcing the law as best it could. There was no desire to injure or annoy importers, and therefore he hoped that a clearly defined settlement of the points in dispute would be brought about by the Treasury Department.

Steinway's Petition Denied.

The application of Henry W. T. Steinway for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Directors of Steinway & Sons, in which corporation the petitioner is a shareholder, to permit him to inspect the books of the company, was yesterday denied by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court. Justice Andrews said he was satisfied that Mr. Steinway had no absolute right to the writ, and that so far as he was personally concerned, he merely desires the examination for annoying and oppressive purposes.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

No other article of human food has ever received such emphatic commendation for purity, strength and wholesomeness, from the most eminent authorities, as the Royal Baking Powder.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE OPENING OF EAST NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—A motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners for the opening of Ninety-fourth Street, between First Avenue and high-water mark on the East River, has been denied by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court. The Commissioners awarded to the owners of the fee of the land included within the lines of the street the full value of the property. Objections were filed by the city and by other parties affected by the assessment which has been laid to meet the awards. The objectors claimed that only nominal awards should have been made, on the ground that there had been an actual dedication of the land lying in the street for public use, or if that be not so, that the land had been subjected to the charge of private easements in favor of certain persons owning abutting property on the street west as well as east of First Avenue, which were co-extensive with the ordinary uses of a public street. The adoption by the city of Ninety-fourth Street east from First Avenue was also called in question. Justice Beekman says the proofs clearly show that the street was laid down on the Commissioners' map by the act of 1807, extending to the shore line of the river, and was subsequently projected to the exterior street by the Common Council in 1859. The court holds that there has not been a dedication of the land to public use, but that it has been affected by private easements in favor of abutting owners, which spring out of relations established by acts of the parties in dealing with the abutting property. The owners, therefore, Justice Beekman says, are entitled to substantial damages for the taking of the fee, but only such as may be measured by the value of the fee, subject to the private easements referred to. The Commissioners, therefore, adopted an erroneous principle, and their report is returned to them for reconsideration.

⁂

DEFECTIVE TITLE ON FORECLOSURE.—Sarah Storm, by her will, made in 1861, devised certain premises in Brooklyn to trustees "in trust, to receive the rents, income, and profits thereof, and apply the same to the use" of her son Harmin V. Storm, during his life, and, subject to the trust and power of sale, she devised the premises to the "children or child of the said Harmin V. Storm, if any, living at his death, and the descendants of any such child then deceased as shall have left descendants then living, such descendants of each deceased child to take only the share their deceased parent would have taken if living." Other real estate was devised in like manner to the other son of testatrix and his descendants. Full power of sale was given to the trustees. Jacob A. Vandenburg, the surviving executor and trustee, under the will, gave a deed of conveyance of these premises to Sarah A. Storm for a nominal consideration, and for the purpose of shifting the title to the grantee, who was the wife of Harmin V. Storm. It was done at the request of the latter and his three children. John T. Brennan, who became purchaser of the premises on foreclosure by George H. Roberts of a mortgage made by Sarah A. and Harmin V. Storm, applied to be relieved from his purchase. The Second Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Special Term denying his application. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, that the beneficiary of an express trust for the receipt of the rents and profits of land had, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, no estate therein, and the fact that he joined with the remaindermen in requesting the trustee to make a conveyance, for a purpose not within the power of sale given to the trustee by the instrument creating the trust, would not operate to estop him from insisting upon the execution of the trust. It was therefore held that the purchaser at the sale was entitled to be relieved from his purchase, notwithstanding that the sale was made subject to be defeated by the death of Storm's children before him, leaving issue. Nothing was said, however, in the notice of sale about the right of the cestui que trust to insist upon the execution of the trust.

⁂

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A team of horses owned by the Troy and Lansingburg Railroad Company was going at a walk along a street in which a large number of schoolboys were engaged in shouting and throwing snowballs, one of which hit the off horse, which started to run, and the other followed him. A stone boat which the team was drawing struck against the street curb, detaching the horses, which, escaping from the driver, ran over a bridge toward the barn where they were stabled. On the bridge the horses or the pole which they were dragging struck a child named Julia Benoit, and severely injured her. In her suit, by guardian, against the railroad company, a verdict was given in her favor, which was affirmed by the Third Appellate Division by a divided court. A reversal and a new trial has been unanimously ordered by the Court of Appeals, Chief Judge Andrews, who gave the opinion, holding that the fact that the horses had on one occasion a few days prior to the runaway accident in question, also become frightened and run away under similar circumstances, was not sufficient to charge the owner with knowledge of their vicious propensity so as to render him liable, in the absence of other evidence of negligence, for thereafter using them in a street. The driver, in directing the course of the runaway team in the street, was only bound, the Court said, to the exercise of his best judgment in the emergency which existed.

⁂

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS IN DEED.—Alfred C. Chapin, who owned two parcels of land, one on the east and the other on the west side of Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, conveyed the land on the west side to William Gubbins, with whom he entered into an agreement, simultaneous with the conveyance, by which it was agreed that there should not be erected upon the above mentioned parcels of land "any building of less than three stories in height, to be used or occupied for any purpose other than as private dwellings, of stone or brick, and that no flat, apartment, or tenement house or houses should at any time thereafter be erected upon such premises or on any part of them. Chapin subsequently conveyed to Mary E. Perrett the land on the east side of the avenue, which faced both on Eighth Avenue and on Plaza Street, and was at the time of both conveyances restricted by Chapter 613 of the laws of 1870, in regard to the character of the buildings which might be erected thereon facing on the plaza, this plaza being referred to in the above mentioned agreement as a boundary of the lot. Gubbins, in an action against Charles G. Peterson, to whom Mrs. Perrett had conveyed her lot, recovered judgment enjoining the defendant from erecting any building on the premises conveyed to him, facing otherwise than upon Eighth Avenue. This judgment was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, on appeal, it being held, Justice Bradley giving the opinion, that the covenants in the agreement ran with the land, and that they did not require the grantee under the second conveyance to front on Eighth Avenue any houses he might build on the lot thereby conveyed.

Lecture on Elocution.

F. Townsend Southwick, principal of the Elocutionary Department of the New York School of Expression, addressed a conference of people interested in oratory, in the rooms of the school, 318 West Fifty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. The subject considered was, "Is There a New Elocution?" Mr. Southwick defended the objective school of oratory, and quoted Professor James, of Harvard, in support of his contention, that going through the modes of expressing any given emotion awakens it in the actor or reader. L. B. C. Josephs, a representative of the subjective school, acted as chairman for a brief discussion of Mr. Southwick's interesting paper. The conference will hear Dr. G. F. Laidlaw on "The Larynx" next Monday, who will illustrate his subject with diagrams and dissection.

Deaf-Mute Fined for Drunkenness.

John McGrath, a deaf-mute attendant at the Charity Hospital, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of intoxication and resisting arrest. He wrote on a slip of paper that he was celebrating his day off, and the Magistrate wrote in reply "$2." McGrath left the courtroom shaking his head and gesticulating excitedly.

RAPID TRANSIT NOT DEAD

Albert B. Boardman, Commissioners' Counsel, Says There Is No Difficulty in the Way.

WILL NOT EXCEED DEBT LIMIT

Contract Arranged to Keep Yearly Expenditure Within Legal Bounds—City's Growth Will More Than Cover the Expense.

It was reported yesterday that the Tammany leaders who are resting at Lakewood have decided that the proposed rapid transit system will have to be abandoned. They determined, according to reports, that the present borrowing limit of New York is $50,000,000, and that when the indebtedness of Brooklyn and the other boroughs is added in January the new city will have a limit of only $16,000,000 within which to borrow and contract debts. These are said to be the results of calculations by Bird S. Coler, Controller-elect.

The attention of Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, of Albert B. Boardman, counsel for the commission, and of William Barclay Parsons, its chief engineer, who drew the plans for the proposed system, was called to these reports, and all of them asserted that the borrowing limit would not stand in the way of rapid transit. Engineer Parsons said he did not see how the question could be legitimately raised, and that he foresees no difficulty in building the road if the court approves the plans.

President Orr said everything has been provided for, every detail arranged, and that work will be rushed ahead without fear of borrowing limits just as soon as the court approves. Mr. Boardman, counsel for the commission, was equally positive, and said that if New York wants rapid transit there is absolutely no reason why it should not have it.

"The facts are these," said Mr. Boardman. "In the first place the letting of the contract is perfectly practicable as I will show: The present margin of the debt limit of New York City, as it stands to-day, is a trifle less than $50,000,000. It is impossible for any one to say now exactly what the limit may be after consolidation. We know, however, it will be considerably less than $50,000,000.

"I think it can be safely estimated that, if the entire cost of the rapid transit road is to be added to the indebtedness of the greater city the moment the rapid transit contract is made, the indebtedness of the greater city, so increased would exceed the debt limit.

The Contract Removes Difficulties.

"The contract which the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will make will contain such provisions, however, as will prevent its being construed in any such way. It will be so framed that the city would not within any one year or period contract to pay out more money than permitted by the debt limit. This limit is a variable quantity. It is one thing this year, and quite different thing next year. It is not fixed at $16,000,000. If the rate of increase in the assessed valuation of the property of this city for the last ten years is kept up for the next five years, the debt limit would be augmented by about $70,000,000. This would certainly provide for the expenditure of $35,000,000 for rapid transit in that time.

Assessments Must Be Increased.

"If New York wants rapid transit, however, it can be obtained only by an increase of the assessed value of the property under the greater city. It will be necessary, in any event, to make a considerable increase in the assessed value of property now included in what will soon be the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in order to put that property on an equality with that of the other boroughs. In other words property in Brooklyn is assessed at a much higher relative rate than property in New York, and we cannot lower the assessment. Of course, the increase of assessment would not mean an increase of taxation. The assessment would be higher, but the rate would be lower. The basis of taxation would be fixed, in any event, no matter what our rate of assessment by the State Board of Equalization. In brief, an increase of 10 per cent. will add to our assessed valuation more than will be necessary to cover the increased indebtedness.

"It is well to bear in mind that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court would not add a dollar to our municipal indebtedness by simply confirming the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. It would merely put the matter in the hands of the proper city officials, to be dealt with just as they now deal with other questions involving improvements.

"If the court confirms the report of the Commissioners, and if any taxpayer believes the estimated cost will exceed the Constitutional inhibition, the matter can be brought before the courts and the precise question of law submitted for adjudication. On the other hand, if the Appellate Division refuses to confirm the report of the Board of Supreme Court Commissioners, no appeal on the question of law is possible, and the present plan will be killed."

President Orr Ready for Work.

President Alexander E. Orr of the commission, said that he would not give an opinion upon the question of exceeding the debt limit of the greater city.

"I can only say that we are ready to go to work at once if the court approves our report. I expect a decision on Friday. The question of expense has, I believe, already been considered, and no difficulty was found. The contract will provide for all such matter, and I don't think we shall have any delay or trouble in the matter if the court's decision is favorable."

Volunteers for "Cinderella" Wanted.

The volunteers who are willing to aid such deserving charities as the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, St. John's Day Nursery and St. Ann's Maternity Hospital by taking part in the production of the fairy operetta of "Cinderella" at the Metropolitan Opera House during Christmas week, have the advantage of free instruction in singing, dancing and elocution under competent instructors, and either in afternoon or evening classes and rehearsals, as may be most convenient.

For the convenience of volunteers there are classes and rehearsals every afternoon from 3:30 to 6 o'clock, and evenings from 7:30 to 10, at the Metropolitan Opera House Hall, Thirty-ninth Street side, and at Brady's Hall, 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at the same hour. Applications for membership in the "Cinderella" classes may be made at either place, and the instructors are on duty day and evening.

Amsterdam Avenue Track Case.

It was intended by the members of the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads to take some action in regard to the Amsterdam Avenue situation at the regular weekly meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, but, owing to the resolution of Alderman Hall, passed at Thursday's meeting of the board, calling upon the Corporation Counsel to do all he can to prevent the establishment of four tracks on the avenue, the committee considered that it could do nothing further in the matter.

Diamond Thief Held in $5,000 Bail.

Edward Boucher, a Belgian coachman, and his wife Amelie, a cook, formerly employed by Mrs. M. W. Hoyt of The Wayside, on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club, and who were accused of stealing $5,000 worth of Mrs. Hoyt's diamonds, were arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday. Boucher was held for trial in $5,000 bail, and his wife was discharged. Boucher confessed to the theft of the diamonds. He said that his wife had had nothing to do with the matter.

Fur Dept.
Stone Marten Scarfs,
—trimmed with eight selected tails—
$14.75.
value $20.00.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

OLD NEW YORK'S FUNERAL

Mayor Strong Suggests that It Be Held on the Last Night of the Year.

PROPOSES A WATCH SERVICE

Calls a Conference of Prominent Citizens for Thursday Night to Devise Plans for an Appropriate Ceremony.

If Mayor Strong's ideas are carried into execution, the passing out of existence of the old City of New York will be signalized by a solemn service in the Metropolitan Opera House on the last night of the year.

The occasion will be unique in the history of cities. It will mark the disappearance as a corporate entity of the historic metropolis of the New World, christened New Amsterdam 245 years ago, and after the first day of January next to be known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, parts of a new and greater municipality. In the language of the Mayor, it will be "the funeral" of the old city, whose life is then to be terminated, not as a result of the ravages of old age, but by legislative enactment.

The Mayor yesterday sent out to about one hundred prominent citizens copies of the following invitation, neatly engraved upon official paper:

CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor respectfully requests your attendance at Delmonicos, corner Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Thursday evening, the 9th of December, at 9 o'clock, to discuss the propriety of taking some formal action regarding the merging of the City of New York into the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on the 1st day of January, 1898.

In explanation of this call, Mayor Strong said that the idea was the outcome of several suggestions made to him recently by various persons. "People have asked me here in the office," he said, "if we were going to have any celebration of the consolidation of the Greater New York. That led me to thinking why it wouldn't be more appropriate to mark in some formal way the disappearance of the old New York. Then two or three good friends of mine, men who have lived here all their lives, and feel that the city, which has been in existence for nearly 250 years, is entitled to have some notice taken of its passing away, came to me about the matter. The idea struck me as a most happy one, and I concluded to call a number of prominent gentlemen together to talk it over. That is what we will do Thursday night."

The Mayor said the first time he had broached the scheme was at a little dinner given by Corporation Counsel Scott one evening last week. The suggestion seemed to be welcomed by the gentlemen present, he said, and he had been encouraged to call a larger conference to consider it. He declared that he was wedded to no particular plan for the occasion, and it would be left to the meeting Thursday evening to receive suggestions and adopt the one deemed most feasible and appropriate.

"My own idea," said the Mayor, "is to get the Metropolitan Opera House for the night of Dec. 31, and have several gentlemen fitted for the duty to make addresses of a historical nature, reviewing the city's beginnings, progress, and achievements. These exercises could be made extremely interesting, and could be prolonged until a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Then, as the hour of midnight is being sounded, the gathering could resolve itself into a solemn 'watch meeting,' seeing the old city go out with the old year.

"Of course," continued the Mayor, "the members of the retiring City Government would be present, and," he added, with a smile, "such members of the incoming administration as we shall know by that time are to be a part of it."

It is the Mayor's idea that the proceedings of such a meeting as he has in view, the papers read, and the addresses delivered, will be of great historical value and will form a fitting heritage to posterity from the expiring city. It was suggested that the City Hall, being so indissolubly intertwined with the history of the city, would be an appropriate place for the proposed ceremonial, but the Mayor thought there was uncertainty as to whether it would be ready in time, and he doubted whether it would be large enough.

Among the gentlemen called by Mr. Strong to meet him on Thursday evening to discuss the proposed function are ex-Mayors Tiemann, Edson, Ely, Hewitt, Grace, Grant, Gilroy, and Cooper, Archbishop Corrigan, Seth Low, Commodore Gerry, Col. George E. Waring, Recorder Goff, Judges Van Brunt and Daly, Corporation Counsel Scott, the Presidents of the leading clubs, Exchanges, commercial bodies, and societies. It was noted yesterday that among the list were many of the men who, with Mayor Strong, took an active part in trying to prevent the adoption of the Greater New York charter, and to whom the passing away of the corporate existence of the old city will be in reality a funereal occasion.

The Mayor took occasion to explain that his proposed observance had no connection with the consolidation. "This administration will have nothing to do with celebrating that," he said.

TO SEE ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Large Crowd Spends a Whole Day at the Battery.

It is estimated by the Immigration Bureau officials that every Italian who arrives here is welcomed by not less than five of his countrymen. About 1,100 Italians who were brought here on the steamship Trojan Prince Sunday were landed at the Barge Office yesterday, and about 5,500 friends crowded around in the plaza and in Battery Park awaiting them. The friends began to assemble at about the time the Governors Island gun announced sunrise, and the men were still arriving when the first bargeload of the Trojan Prince's living freight made a landing at 11 A. M. Nightfall found nearly a thousand still loitering, waiting for arrivals not yet passed upon by the officials, or gibbering violently because a friend had been detained. One hundred of the immigrants were detained for further examination by the Board of Special Inquiry. Three boards sat yesterday.

Union Tracks to be Taken Up.

Commissioner Mitchell at the regular meeting of the Park Board yesterday offered a resolution, which was adopted, ordering the Superintendent of Parks to take up the tracks of the Union Railway Company on account of a violation of agreement. The company had been granted permission to run cars over the Bronx and Pelham Parkway. The resolution said that the company was neglecting the roadway, was of no use to the people, and ran about one car a week. The board was asked to annul the charter.

Stern Bros.
To-morrow
Special Sale of
Oriental Rugs & Carpets
Modern Shirvans $5.75 $7.25
Royal Antique Kazaks about 4 ft. by 8 ft., $16.00 $19.75
Regular value $24.50 & $29.75
Oriental Carpets
5 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 2 in. to 12 ft. by 15 ft. 7 in.
$26.00, $50.00, $57.00, $95.00, $105.00 & $125.00
Values $35.00 to $175.00
Parquet Flooring Laid and Finished.
West 23d St.

Ladies' Jackets,
—reduced in price.—
235 Jackets in Melton, (all desirable shades,) Fancy Cheviot and English mixtures —plain or fancy silk lined—
$12.50,
formerly $15.50, $16.50, $18.00.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

RAID ON A PARTY OF TAILORS.

Ruffians Attempt to Extort Money for Drinks and a Desperate Fight Results.

A gang of ruffians who infest the neighborhood of Orchard and Ludlow Streets yesterday made a raid upon the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Tailors, at 104 Orchard Street, a little before noon. Blows were struck, hair and whiskers were pulled, and chairs were broken. Several men were badly injured before the police could be informed, and when the bluecoats were on the way the ruffians vanished.

Meyer Schoenfeld, leader of the tailors, had to go to Brooklyn yesterday to testify in a suit against a trolley company, and left his office in charge of a boy. When the members of the gang learned that Schoenfeld had left, they gathered in front of the office. They found a large number of unemployed tailors whom the leader of the gang ordered to move away. The tailors objected, but were pushed aside. The gang then made its way inside, and demanded money for drinks.

"Get out of here," cried Walking Delegate Filler, "or I'll call the police."

"If youse don't fork out dem nickels we'll call for dimes," remarked the leader.

The tailors, who were nearly all out of work, protested that they had no nickles and only a few pennies.

"Hand over de pennies, then," was the next demand.

Chairs were whirled round and then brought down with force, violent blows were struck with fists, and soon there were swelled eyes, bloody noses, bleeding mouths, and torn clothes, and the air was blue with oaths. The tailors who were outside rushed in to help their fellow-workmen, and there was more noise than ever. One man was trampled upon and made nearly unconscious.

Some one ran to the Eldridge Street Police Station and reported the affair. Several policemen were rushed out, but an alarm was sent to the gang, and the ruffians ran out and scattered.

TO STOP ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Constable Plans to Test the Efficiency of Those in Charge.

Superintendent Constable of the Department of Buildings, at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, has begun a series of examinations which have for their object the greater efficiency of elevator men and boys.

The Superintendent's scheme is to grant certificates to all those passing the examinations, and to report to their employers all those who fail. This, he hopes, will lessen the number of elevator accidents, many of which, he thinks, are due to the ignorance and carelessness of the elevator men.

APPEAL FOR "LITTLE MOTHERS."

Christmas Gifts for Friendless Children Wanted.

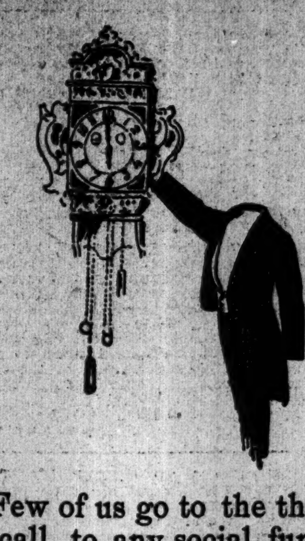
The "Little Mothers" Aid Association, which is a non-sectarian society and dependent upon voluntary contributions for the maintenance of its work, asks to be remembered by the public as the Christmas season draws near.

The association proposes, with help from all who may be well disposed, to give a Christmas festival to 300 "Little Mothers" on Jan. 6, Twelfth Day.

After an entertainment consisting of stereopticon views, music, &c., such refreshments will be served as the association's funds will permit, and bags of Christmas gifts will be distributed. Only children not cared for by any other charities will be entertained. Contributions of goods may be sent to the association's office, 57 Third Avenue, and checks to George P. Hall, Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street; Mrs. J. H. Johnston, 296 Manhattan Avenue, Mrs. Thaddeus A. Smith, 310 West Twenty-second Street; Mrs. B. F. Hooper, 130 West Seventy-fourth Street; Mrs. George A. Hearn, 46 East Sixty-ninth Street; Dr. E. Bertie Cross, 62 West One Hundred and First Street; Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, 251 Fifth Avenue, or Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders, 308 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Case of Mrs. Nack.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, who was jointly indicted with Martin Thorn, now under sentence of death, for the murder of William Guldensuppe, is spending her time reading and knitting in the Queens County Jail. She was visited yesterday by her spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Miles of Ravenswood. It is said that Mrs. Nack's case will be taken up the latter part of this week or early next week.



Few of us go to the theatre, to call, to any social function without in some way changing our day clothes.

One change is as easy as another; but the only correct one, after 6 o'clock, is to a dress suit.

$44 buys our best; $25 buys a good one.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Tuxedo Coats, with double or single-breasted waistcoats.
Evening dress overcoats—Inverness and Opera Cape.
Silk Hats and Opera Hats.
Patent Leather Shoes—button or lace.
Shirts, ties and mufflers.
Everything that goes with evening clothes.

For boys, pocket editions of everything men wear—the Eton dress suit for boys as young as 6; Tuxedos for boys of 8.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA RELIEVED
BY DR. JAEGER'S SANATORY WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.
The pure wool and peculiar weave excite the skin to healthy action, throw off disease germs, and preserve an equable temperature of the body.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
In New York City at our own Stores Only:
MAIN RETAIL STORE 16 W. 23d St.
Branches: 166 Broadway. 248 W. 125th St.

Presbyterian Hospital Anniversary.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital was held on Saturday afternoon at the hospital. The President, John S. Kennedy, presided. After an address by Dr. Henry Van Dyke the annual report was presented, from which it appears that 23,600 persons received medical or surgical care in the different departments of the hospital during the year, as compared with 23,150 in 1896. This cost $160,470—$72,527 more than the income. An earnest effort is to be made to make up this deficit.

Police Board to Canvass Votes.

The Police Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Parker, met yesterday to organize as a Board of Canvassers to canvass the entire vote of the Greater City. The canvass could not be proceeded with on account of contests, which question the Aldermanic vote in the County of New York and the vote for the President of the Borough in Richmond. The board adjourned until this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve's. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
MAY IRWIN IN THE Swell Miss Fitzwell. THE LIMIT OF FUN
"A Duse is made but an Irwin is born."—Eve World.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St.. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.......Manager Matinees Thursday & Saturday.
Pinero's brilliant society comedy, 5 acts.
The Princess AND The Butterfly.
Seats four weeks ahead.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
66th STREET NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
First Championship Hockey Match, Thursday December 9th, at 8:15 P. M.—New York A. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C.

Broadway Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
FRANK DANIELS—THE IDOL'S EYE.
Last Week. Herbert Night, Friday, Dec. 10.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, Inaugural Performance of BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA CO. in De Koven & Smith's Romantic Comic Opera, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager
ALEXANDRA VIARDA Last week of Voss' powerful play ALEXANDRA, with a competent American Co.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat., Sat. at 2.
DEC. 13, VIARDA IN "DEBORAH."

DALY'S To-night and every eve'g, 8:15 The new farce comedy, NUMBER NINE; or, The Lady of Ostend. MATINEES To-morrow & Sat.

Koster & Bial's ADM'N, MAT. SAT. 50c
Continued Success of Alice Atherton, Caicedo, and foreign stars. ANNA HELD'S Big Novelty Nightly, 11 o'cl. Last Week FAUST BALLET.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Sunday Concerts. "WEBER & FIELDS score again."—Herald.
POUSSE CAFE; OR, THE WORST BORN.

EDEN MUSEE The World in Wax Always. New To-day, Mrs. NACK and THORN, THE BENNETT MEDAL CINEMATOGRAPH. Grand Concerts Aft. and Evening.

MANHATTAN B'y & 33d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICHARDS & CANFIELD in MY BOYS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. EIGHTH WEEK. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Sat.
JOHN DREW A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24TH ST., NEAR B'WAY. Evgs. 8:30—Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
100th Perf. Dec. 15th. Handsome Souvenirs.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Mats. Wednesday and Sat. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. The largest and grandest of melodramas, THE WHITE HEATHER. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2: Eve. at 8:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. FIRST BORN. INDIAN SUMMER.
Dec. 13—Madison Square Opera Co. in FAUST.

"There is no place like The Linen Store at which to buy Handkerchiefs."

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ANTON SEIDL.........CONDUCTOR
Second Public Rehearsal, Friday, Dec. 10, at 2 P.M.
Second Concert, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
M. RAOUL PUGNO,
PIANO.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 3, "Eroica,"..........Beethoven
Concerto for Piano, A minor, op. 16.......Greig
Siegfried's passing through the Fire, Morning Dawn, Siegfried's Rhine Journey, from "Siegfried," and "Goetterdaemmerung,".....Wagner
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
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JOHNSTONE BENNETT and GEO. W. LESLIE in "A Quiet Evening at Home"; LYDIA TITUS, Comedienne; FRANK BUSH, Mimic; PRESS ELDRIDGE, Comedian; LIVING PICTURES; CANFIELD & CARLETON, Travesty; 40 other stars; 25c., 50c.

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Grand Orchestral Concerts. Chickering Hall. Anton Seidl Conductor.
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Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission, 50 cts. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

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THIS TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
To-day LECTURE ON THE ORCHESTRA and its Instruments, by ..MR. WM. J. HENDERSON... Illustrated by the AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. ....Sam Franko, Conductor.... Tickets $1 & $1.50 at the box office. Given under the auspices of the Lambert College of Music.

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LAST 5 NIGHTS.
JULIA ARTHUR,
Supported by MR. EDWIN ARDEN, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townsend's play,
A Lady of Quality.
Dec. 13—A WARD OF FRANCE.

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The Subscription Sale for the Season of
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in French, German, and Italian,
under the direction of
WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS,
NOW open at the Metropolitan Opera House. A reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made to subscribers for the season.

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RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
GREAT HOEY BENEFIT THURSDAY, 1:30 P.M.

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